INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
13

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XVIII NO. 288— BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

90 PERSONS PERISH IN VOLCANIC ERUPTION

'MAC' WALKS INTO LLG'S TRAP.

—:o:—

Reading Rebukes Mahomed Ali

NO CHANCE FOR MUSLIMS "TO SWALLOW HANDFUL OF JEWS" !

Truth About Indian "Communists" And M. P.'s Meeting

(BY A MUSLIM JOURNALIST).

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Never in the history of the British Government has there been found at Whitehall such a peculiar type of politicians as at present. For the love of office they have ignored the "Labour and the Nation," the "charter" of power and in their plight (to escape the wrath of their supporters) have looked to Lloyd George for protection! Notwithstanding that he is still the most hated of men in all England. An old hand at the game, as the "Welsh Wizard" is, he has begun to play his tricks with renewed vigour and energy. He knew that his party was "dead and damned," and foresaw that if he entered into pact with Labour, that party will also sink. His course was therefore open. To him, an equally serious split in the Labour party was the only chance of the revival of the Liberal party so that he might enter Whitehall triumphantly once again.

"MAC" WALKS INTO THE TRAP.

He placed his trap in the field to begin with, and Mr. MacDonald fully occupied by the rapid development of events, walked calmly into it, simply to find that he has been hopelessly caught. In Egypt, India and Palestine his declarations (and their overnight repudiations) were sufficiently heavy blows on the prestige of the Government but he received the death blow at the Imperial Conference from which it is impossible to recover. Acting precisely on the advice of Lloyd George he smashed the hopes of many of his high class supporters and ended the "Empire Economic Unity." Mr. Lloyd George then prepared for the third round. A split in the Cabinet over unemployment led Sir Oswald Mosley to resign. Then a mass of "mines," "trade disputes" and "school age" bills was the limit unbearable for the "lefts" who are afraid of being swept aside with the so-called "rights" at the approaching General Election. These circumstances compelled them to revolt. The split was complete and the aim was nearly achieved.

LLOYD GEORGE TRIUMPHS

Mr. Lloyd George's dream seemed to come true and all he now desired was to see the "Lefts" officially expelled, to which Mr. MacDonald was proceeding, when to his amazement a serious split in Liberal party suddenly developed and surpassed all the other party splits, in the result that none of the parties wish an early election and the breach is widening still.

Now England will be the last to accept Fascism because of the wide and far-stretched individual interests of the ruling classes who do not wish a clash between themselves; and England will apparently be the last country to accept Communism mainly because greater majority of this party is composed of the anarchists of lower strata and appears to be quite incapable of meeting the highly developed intellect of an average Englishman. The immediate possibilities are two new forces under the leadership of Lord Rothermere on the right, and Mr. Maxton (in co-operation with Sir Mosley) on the left, as the do-

(Continued on page 9).

VITHALBHAI PATEL MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT IN JAIL

—:o:—

Drops Down From A Table And Receives A Shock

INCIDENT DURING MEDICAL EXAMINATION

COIMBATORE, Dec. 19.

While lying on a table for being examined by the District Medical Officer at the Central Jail yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel is reported to have met with an accident, but lukily, except for a shock, he suffered no injury.

From a statement furnished to the Associated Press by Mr. Venkatramana Iyengar and two other non-official visitors to the Jail who were eye-witnesses, it appears that Mr. Patel was asked to lie on a table for examination and he got upon it with their help. The table was about three and a half feet high and the portion for resting the head was connected with the main part of the table by a horizontal rod and wheel.

Just when the examination was about to commence a brass piece connecting the rod with the wheel seems to have given way and the portion on which Mr. Patel was resting his head gave way and he fell down. Luckily beyond receiving a shock he suffered no injury.

After the examination Mr. Patel returned to his block accompanied by the three non-official visitors who said later that Mr. Patel was not suffering in any way on account of the accident. Nevertheless in the present condition of his health they consider that Government will be well-advised to release him immediately.—A. P.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT

—:o:—

Bill To Amend Act To Parliament

LEGACY OF BALDWIN GOVT. TO GO

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The text is issued of the Governments Trade Disputes and Trade Union Bill which amend the Act passed by Baldwin Government after the General Strike of 1926.

The bill restores the right of Civil Servants and employees of public authorities to belong to a Trade Union and entitles the Trade Unions to impose voluntary political levy, legalises sympathetic strikes and peaceful picketing and provides no penalty for inciting ohers to strike or lock-out unless such strike or lock-out has been declared illegal by the High Court in which case the Attorney General must be a party.

The debate on bill will begin on January 22.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS FOR CHRISTMAS

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The House of Commons has adjourned until 20th January.

No morning or evening papers will be published in England on 25th and 26th December.—Reuter.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR SHOT DEAD.

—:o:—

COONOOR, Dec. 19.

Mr. H. E. Burges, European proprietor of the Glen View Hotel was found shot dead, with a bullet wound in the neck, in his bedroom this morning. A double-barrelled gun was lying by his side. The deceased who was a bachelor was 65 years of age. —A. P.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

—:o:—

"Hindustan Times" Appeal Dismissed.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A Special Bench of the High Court consisting of Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, Sir Alan Broadway, and Sir Abdul Qadir has dismissed the appeal of the "Hindustan Times" asking for the setting aside of the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi passed on August 13 last forefeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General. Their Lordships directed the parties to bear their own costs.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA'S HEALTH

—:o:—

Release Before Term Likely

ALLAHADBAD, Dec. 19.

Although the state of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's health is not very serious, he is extremely weak and it is not unlikely that the remainder of the sentence, about two months, will be remitted. His treatment in the European Civil Hospital is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

—:o:—

MANY VILLAGES IN JAVA EVACUATED

DISASTER AT MIRAPI

Volcano Active Since A Fortnight

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Batavia.—It is feared that 90 persons have perished at Merapi, in the centre of Java, in a volcano disaster.

The volcano which has been active for the past fortnight is now in violent eruption. Many villages have been evacuated.—Reuter.

VIOLENT STORM IN MEDITERRANEAN.

—:o:—

Havoc In Algiers.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

PARIS.—Fierce storm is raging in the Mediterranean preventing ships from entering ports. A deluge of rainfall which overturned trams in Algiers was a prelude to a most violent cyclone in living memory.

Fifty-foot weaves swept the harbour, sinking a dozen lighters and smashing breakwaters. Damage to the port alone is estimated 30 million francs.—Reuter.

Save The Sholapur Prisoners.

—:o:—

W. I. N. Liberal Association Wire To Viceroy.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held this evening the following resolution was adopted and was wired to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to exercise his privilege of mercy and commute the punishment of the four Sholapur prisoners recently sentenced to death.—A. P.

Save Sholapur Accused

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Maheshwari Mahila Parishad representing Maheshwari women has sent telegrams to Lord and Lady Irwin praying them "in the name of womanhood to exercise their prerogative of mercy and to commute the sentences of death passed on the Sholapur convicts, thereby saving four sisters from widowhood".—A. P.

SWETAMBAR JAIN'S WIRE TO VICEROY

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the Working Committee of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference.

"Working Committee All-India Jain Swetamber Conference humbly pray Your Excellency to exercise prerogative of mercy in the case of the Sholapur convicts and commute death sentences in view of strong wide-spread belief in their innocense, differing judgment of one of the High Court Judges and their social status. This prerogative if exercised will be an act of humanity and will greatly allay public feeling."

YET ANOTHER APPEAL FOR MERCY

The following telegram has been addressed to the Viceroy:—

"Committee, Grain Merchants' Association, fervently appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy's sense of humanity and request him to show mercy towards the four Sholapur Convicts by exercising his prerogative and commute sentence of death."

CLOSING DOWN OF KOREA BANK

—:o:—

Japan's Note To Soviet

"AN FRIENDLY ACT"

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office has instructed the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow to inform the Soviet Government that Japan considers the closing of Vladivostok branch of the Bank of Korea as "unjustifiable and unfriendly act" and to request the Soviet to withdraw the order to close the branch and to discuss a settlement.

SOVIET REPLY.

The Soviet Embassy here has issued a statement that closure was due to the fact that the existence of bank at Vladivostok was contrary to the Soviet's economic and financial policy, and emphasises that it "being the sole bourgeois bank in Russia" has been a constant source of trouble.

The books of the branch were compulsorily examined in summer by the Soviet authorities who accused the branch of illegal exchange transactions.—Reuter.

MURDER OF A POSTMAN

—:o:—

Accused Sentenced To Be Hanged

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Abdul Hamid who stood charged with murder of Willayatali, postman of the General Post Office Lahore, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge to-day. Out of the four assessors three were of opinion that the murder was wilful. The Judge agreeing with the majority of the assessors convicted and sentenced the accused as above.—A. P.

COONOOR, Dec. 19.

A motor lorry loaded with rice bags while being dirven from Mettupalayam to Koatgiri dropped into a khud with the result that lorry was smashed, one man was killed and three seriously injured. —A. P.

"Every Indian Is Proud Of Motilalji"

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRAYS FOR HIS SPEEDY RECOVERY

"A Worthy Follower Of Mahatma Gandhi"

Eloquent tributes were paid to Pandit Motilal Nehru for his manifold national services and his unparalleled sacrifices in the cause of India's freedom and prayers were offered for his speedy recovery at a meeting held on Azad Maidan on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Prajakiya Mandal in connection with the "Motilal Nehru Day".

REVERED BY NATION.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta who presided observed in his opening remarks that Pandit Motilal was revered by the nation for his supreme sacrifices in the cause of country's freedom to which few parallels could be found. He had sacrificed his wealth, health and in fact everything that a man can hold dear in this world to the cause of India's freedom.

Pandit Motilal's greatest achievement in Sjt. Mehta's opinion was the "Nehru Report". That report he held had found out a proper solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, but unfortunately that solution was lost sight of and instead the so-called representatives of India were wasting their time in London. Their squabbles over the so-called rights of Hindus and Muslims were killing the soul of India and were bringing to the notice of the whole world the incompetency of her sons to settle these matters at home.

BOUND TO COME OUT VICTORIOUS.

"But if the Government think", continued Sjt. Mehta, "that by lengthening the fight they can tire out the Indian Nation they will soon find that they were sadly mistaken. This is now a fight to the finish. It does not matter how long it takes, but Indians are determined to see that they come out of it victorious."

Sjt. Mehta concluded with a fervent prayer for the speedy recovery of and a long life for Panditji.

Sjt. D. C. Modi moved a resolution praying for the recovery of Pandit Motilal and wishing him a long life.

Sjt. Rashid seconded the resolution.

"Mahatma Gandhi does not belong to India alone. Nor is he for our time only. He belongs to all the races and all the times. He is a universal asset", declared Sjt. K. M. Munshi addressing the huge gathering. He held it was an honour and a privilege to live in this time. Next to Mahatmaji, Pandit Motilal was the foremost Indian leader and every Indian was feeling proud of him.

The outstanding feature of Panditji's life in Sjt. Munshi's opinion was his firm belief in a united India. He did not make any difference between a Hindu and a Muslim or a Christian and a Parsi. To him all Indians were equal and those Indians who were squabbling for communal rights and privileges in London would do well to learn a lesson from their countrymen who were fighting the freedom's battle unitedly.

FOLLOW IN PANDITJI'S FOOTSTEPS.

Second thing in Panditji's life, said Sjt. Munshi, was his very clear conception of the present movement. He believed that this was the last struggle for India's freedom and therefore he had prepared himself for sacrificing his all in this struggle. Naturally he expected every one else to do the same. If there was any hope of India's achieving success it was this feeling that there were thousands of families in the country who had decided to follow in the footsteps of Panditji and not to retrace their steps even though they may have to perish in this struggle.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who followed Sjt. Munshi felt that the day would come when even Britain would accept Mahatma Gandhi as her "Saviour". Mahatmaji had given them the message of Truth and Non-violence and they had to fight the battle with these weapons. They would win Swaraj much earlier than even they themselves expected.

Pandit Motilal had endeared himself to the whole nation by his sacrifices for the cause of India's freedom and by the worthy lead that he had given to the nation on critical occasions. The present struggle was such that no leader could keep himself away from the fighting line and at the same time give commands to others to march on. Gandhiji by his personal example had made it impossible and that was a guarantee of their success.

Maulana Mohiyoddin Kasuri observed that no great man ever succeeded in his mission unless he had a band of faithful companions and followers. Pandit Motilal was the most worthy follower that Gandhiji had but at the same time he (Panditji) was a blind follower. He had sacrificed his health, wealth and above all his only son for what he held to be right and all Indians should try to follow him in that respect.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure said that if India were free Pandit Motilal would have held the office of the Prime Minister. But due to her slavery men like Panditji had to pass their time in jail. He prayed for a long life for Panditji so that he might be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala and several other speakers addressed the meeting before it came to a close.

BOMBAY AND SUBURBS OBSERVE MOTILALJI DAY.

Processions And Flag Salutation Ceremony.

"Pandit Motilal Nehru Day" was most fittingly observed all over the city of Bombay on Friday. Congregational prayers wishing speedy recovery of the Pandit from his present illness, the public meetings in all important centres of the city and the processions through principal thoroughfares were the items of the programme fixed for the day. The enthusiasm with which ed by the public clearly showed in what high respect and reverence Pt. Motilal Nehru is held by the people of this country.

PROCESSIONS AND PRAYERS.

In the moning, there were processions in various parts of the city followed by congregational prayers. Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Bastu Pracharak Mandal a huge procession started from Tamba Kata Maidan and passing through Zaveri Bazar, Princess Street and Kalbadevi, assembled in the compound of Madhav Baug in front of Laxmi Narayan Temple. Ladies in orange-coloured saries formed the vanguard of the procession. Another huge procession organised under the auspices of the Girgaum swatantrya Sangh proceeded fom Chowpatty sands at 8 in the morning and wending through Sandhurst Road, Churni Road Kahdewadi and Thakurdwar terminated at the Madhav Baug. Two more processions organised by the Marwari associations also assembled at the Madhav Baug at 9 in the morning.

IMPRESSIVE ONGREGATION.

The spacious compound of the Madhav Baug in front of the Laxmi Narayan Temple was densely packed with Kesari-clad women and men in Gandhi caps. The gathering was most impressive. The solemnity observed by the congregation was in keeping with the dignity of the occasion. A large-size photo of Pandit Motilal Nehru, profusely garlanded, was kept in the centre of the gathering. The display of National flags added charm to the function.

TRIBUTES TO MOTILALJI.

Eloquent tributes were paid to Pandit Motilal Nehru by Messrs. S. K. Patil, R. M. Choksy, Vice-President of the present "War Council", G. N. Desai and others. A resolution was read in Hindi, Marathi and Gujerathi praying Almighty for the speedy recovery of Motilal's health. The congregation offered prayers by observing silence for five minutes. Incidentally the gathering prayed for the good health of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sjt. V. J. Patel and Dr. M. A. Ansari whose health is reported to be not satisfactory. After "Vande Mataram" was recited by Mr. Niphadkar, the huge gathering dispersed.

PRAYERS IN MILL AREA.

The residents of Parel and Dadar observed the day by offering pbulic prayers at Kandar and Tilak Maidans. There was flag salutation followed by prayers for the good health of Pandit Motilal Nehru. A number of schools in the city offered prayers when the classes met in the morning. Several schools were closed on the day. There was a public prayer in Mandavi conducted by Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

G. S. SABHA PROCESSION.

A procession that was organised by the Girgaon Swatantra Sabha started from Chowpatty on Friday morning headed by Mr. S. K. Patil, and Shrimati Ratanben. The procession went to Madhav Baug where they were joined by two other processions under the auspices of the Marwari Swadeshi League and Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal.

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL.

The city observed a complete hartal and all principal bazars were closed for the day. Prayers were also offered in various temples in the city.

STOP PRESS

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

—:o:—

1-45 a.m.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is officially announced that Lord Willingdon is the next Viceroy of India.—Reuter.

SCUFFLE IN VISHRAMPURA VILLAGE

—:o:—

Pathans Fire In The Air And Take To Their Heels

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

A report has been received here of firing in the air by some Pathans in Vishrampura village, Baroda State, where peasants of Rupiapura village of Borsad Taluka have migrated in pursuance of the no-tax campaign.

It appears that the Government forfeited the lands of the defaulting peasants and that some Muslims of Baroda State purchased those lands. It is alleged that these Muslims with some Pathans armed with rifles proceeded to Vishrampura and asked one Shankerbhai Karsondas "Why did you reap the crop from the fields"? Shankerbhai replied, "We have sown the fields and we are the owners."

FIRED IN THE AIR.

Thereupon, it is alleged a Pathan fired in the air. A crowd collected on the spot and the Pathans are alleged to have fired two more rounds. The crowd tried to catch hold of the Pathans but they took to their heels. Seven of the latter however, were caught and their weapons seized and they themselves were given in charge of the Police Patel of Vishrampur who has recorded a criminal complaint.

The Muslim have also filed a countercomplaint of loot and plunder against 11 persons who have been arrested and released on bail.—A. P.

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P R3910

TEJI MANDI FORECAST—Today's special very strong. It won't fail. Don't miss this opportunity. JYOTISHI MALADKAR, Kandawadi, Girgaum
P R3946.

Loans

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Rs. 2½ lacs on Estate—property in up-country worth 8 lacs. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 3902

WANTED—One PARTNER with 30,000 Rupees on guarantee for Elephant Capturing and Maintaining Coffee Pepper Estates Gajagiri. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 3860

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER with Rs. 2,000/- for small paying business. Can draw monthly Rs. 50/- and balance profits quarterly. Apply Box No. 539 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN willing to invest some thousands, and join any sound business as working partner. Refer with all business Particulars. Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3944

Matrimonial

WANTED—A HINDOO GIRL or widow (educated) for a Hindoo Technical young man well placed in life, no caste restriction. Apply Box No. 507 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3869.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL and the roll of Delegates of Registered Trade Unions, which will be in force for 12 months, beginning the 20th December, 1930, is now ready.

Copies of both the Rolls can be obtained during Office hours at the Office of the Electoral Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, the former on payment of a fee of Rs. 3/- per copy of a Ward Roll or Rs. 21/- per copy of a complete Roll, and the latter at annas four per copy.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th December, 1930.
2213

NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the partnership existing between the undersigned and Messrs. Shakir Bros. in the firm of Messrs. Mirza Shakir & Co., at Bombay and Messrs. V. H. Toorabally & Co., at Kobe has been DISSOLVED from the 1st August, 1929 and the undersigned is the sole Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Mirza Shakir & Co., Bombay and has no concern with the firm of Messrs. V. H. Toorabally & Co., Kobe.
ALI MAHOMED MIRZA.
R3932

LOST.

TWO SHARES Nos. 5072 and 4030 of The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., standing on the name of Mahadev Bhivraj, are LOST. Any one who has found them, is requested to hand over the same to the owner. Proper remuneration will be given to the individual who gives correct information about them.

MAHADEV BHIVRAJ.
C/o Harmukhrai Sundarmal,
Marwadi Bazar, Bombay.
2228

B. B. & C. I. RY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF COLABA STATION.

On and from 1st January, 1931, COLABA STATION will be ENTIRELY CLOSED for ALL description of traffic, and Local and Suburban Electric trains will terminate at, and start from, Church Gate.

From this date, a revised Local Service will be brought into force. For particulars, please see Sheet Time Table at stations, or refer to one Anna Monthly Time Table for January, 1931.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1930.
2177

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 22nd day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 15th day of December, 1930, to 22nd day of December, 1930, (both days inclusive).

For The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,
PRATAP PANDIT & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
2202

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1930.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO AHMEDABAD—If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 1 Down Gujarat Mail will run from Bombay Central on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1930. Departure 9-5 p.m. from Bombay Central halting at same stations as Gujarat Mail, except at Dadar.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO SURAT—Tuesday, 23rd December, 1930. Departure 10-5 p.m. from Bombay Central stopping at important stations only.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO BULSAR—Wednesday, 24th December, 1930. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 8-5 a.m. from Bombay Central, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Palghar, but will stop at Bandra, Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

BULSAR TO BOMBAY CENTRAL—Thursday, 1st January, 1931. Departure 2-19 p.m. halting at same stations as No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express except at Palghar, but will stop at Daman Road and Gholvad.

SURAT TO BOMBAY CENTRAL—Thursday, 1st January, 1931. Departure 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations only.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 12th December, 1930.
2176

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL and COMMON JURY, summoned for the 5th Criminal Sessions, which commenced its sitting on the 20th day of November, 1930, are hereby informed that the said Sessions has this day been dissolved.

BUNDALLIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
18th December, 1930.
2232

Tender.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and delivery of the following materials:—

I. 834 cwts. of cast iron half turned and bored, spigot and socket pipes.
II. 25 cwts. of Special castings.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer (on Special Duty), Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Two.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer (on Special Duty), Municipal Office, Karachi, in a sealed cover endorsed "Tenders for Pipes and Special castings", and delivered to the Municipal Accountant, before 4 p.m., on or before Monday, 26th January, 1931, with Rupees One Hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
(On Special Duty).
Karachi, 1st December, 1930
2227

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 5TH JANUARY, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
2200

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th September, 1930, at Rs. 3-8-0 per First Preference Share (subject to Income-Tax), Rs. 3-8-0 per Second Preference Share (free of Income-Tax) and Rs. 6 per Ordinary Share (free of Income-Tax), has been declared, and made payable, at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on and after 3rd February, 1931, excepting Saturdays and holidays, to Shareholders whose names stand Registered in the Books of the Company as on 5th January, 1931.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 5th to 14th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1930.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified before 5th January, 1931.
2224

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1931-32

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the Several Wards of the City for the year 1931-32, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th December, 1930, and the 14th January, 1931.

I also give notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1931.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

They shall be made by written application and, as required by Section 163 (2) of the Act, shall set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against.

No complaints, which do not fulfil any of these conditions will be considered.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1930.
2186.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2242 of 1930.
DARJI GIRDHAR MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, residing at Lower Parel, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) GANSEY KORSEY, (2) RAMJI KORSEY, and (3) VELJI PALLAN, all Hindus, formerly carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Korsey Lakhu and Co., the first two now residing at Karachi, and the third residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
To,
GANSEY KORSEY,
and
RAMJEE KORSEY.
The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,978-0-0 with interest on Rs. 4,201-0-0 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October, 1930, till judgment, as per particulars mentioned in the plaint, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1931, for hearing and final disposal. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned at quarter past eleven (S. T.) in the forenoon the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1930.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2226

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. of 1930.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. .. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the petition declared on the 18th December, 1930, and presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th December, 1930, for confirming the alterations proposed to be made in the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company by the Special Resolution unanimously passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company, held on the 26th November and the 11th December, 1930, respectively, so as to enable the Company to transact life insurance business in all its branches, is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Friday, the 16th January, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 19th day of December, 1930.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
2225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1845 of 1930.
MUNGALAL NAHARMAL GONDKA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 2nd Fanaswadi without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. RAMKISHEN SITARAM, a firm, carrying on business at Zaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.
To
RAMKISHEN SITARAM.

Partner in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 20,000/- with interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and Defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000/- with interest and costs. Dated the 29th day of August 1930

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd./-Messrs. KANGA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1841 of 1930.
MUNGALAL NAHARMAL GONDKA, of Bombay, (Hindu Inhabitant), residing at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
versus.
SHRIKISHEN JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Marwari Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.
To,
SHRIKISHEN JOSHI,
The Defendant abovenamed.
Summons under O. XXXVII—r. 2 of Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 10,000/- interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and Defence in pursuance, thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- with interest and costs.
Dated this 29th day of August, 1930.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2234

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BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 o ordinary Savings Bank Accoun and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun	(Tokio)	
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
TELEPHONE NOS. Office 26248-9
Manager only 22743.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office.—
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits
OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Margaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to Deremper on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

GONOKIN
CURES GONORRHOEA

Superior to Santal, Cedar, etc., over 20,000 leading Doctors attest that it is a never failing cure for:

GONORRHOEA

No matter how acute, chronic and complicated, complete cure without relapse is possible with Gonokin tablets. It carries its germ destroying effects into the finest wrinkles of the pores of the mucous membrane, attacking the Gonococci by reason of its strong power of penetration and finally destroying the millions of hidden Gonococci, until the patient is cured at last.

Dr. C. V. SUBBA RAO, Medical Officer, Bellamkonda, Guntur Dt., reports:—

"I have used Gonokin tablets on a few patients suffering from chronic Gonorrhoea and I should say that it is better than many other remedies in the market for that disease as it positively cures.

Packed in bottles of 50 tablets. Order now from Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or through your nearest dealer.

FREE Special "Medical Booklet" and genuine certificates from doctors.

Write at once to:
The
Continental Drug Co. of India,
Hornby Road, P. B. 996, Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL

A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

ASTROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube, Rs. 29-11. BASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman, Rs. 4-9.

N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN,
F. T. S. (Expd. 30 Years.)
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society,
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

FREE TREATMENT FOR

LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free.

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandbagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia
District HOWRAH.

Second hand SEWING MACHINES of all makes

purchased, SOLD, exchanged repaired and new spare parts sold

PEDNEKAR & Co.,
Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi Naka
BOMBAY 4.

For
Filing Patent and Design Copyright Applications and Registration of Trade-Marks etc.
Write to:
LAW MORRIS & CO.,
P. O. Box 377, CALCUTTA.

4,000 BEGGARS IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

Health Officer On The Problem.

50 PER CENT CAN WORK BUT DO NOT.

Dr. C. S. Govinda Pillai, Health Officer, Corporation of Madras addressed the weekly meeting of the Madras Rotary Club at the Gymkhana buildings. The theme of his address was "The beggar problem in the City."

In the course of his address Dr. Govinda Pillai said:—

During recent years the question of beggar problem in the City has received some attention and the Corporation opened a Poor House about two years ago chiefly due to the exertion of Dewan Bahadur Varadarajalu Naidu. High hopes were entertained at the opening of this Institution that it would prove a milestone in the solution of a problem which was at once a source of constant annoyance and nuisance to the public at large and which affected the health and safety of the citizens of Madras.

I am meeting you gentlemen today to discuss with you some of the broad aspects of this question. Has the opening of the Corporation Poor House solved the beggar problem in the City, can it or any similar institutions stop the beggar nuisance in any appreciable measure without the enforcement of the provisions of the City Police Act? What more has to be done to ensure freedom from the present intolerable nuisance? These are some of the points that have to engage our attention this afternoon.

Go where you will in the City in all thoroughfares, over bridges, along streets, at Tram Car stands, Bus stands, in running trains, near Churches, Temples, Mosques, in all places where people congregate, you find yourself still confronted by a large number of professional beggars, able-bodied persons, senile infirm mendicants, juvenile beggars, lepers, deformed persons exposing their real or supposed deformities. It is quite evident therefore that no real solution has yet been applied and the menace is still in its old form.

CENSUS OF BEGGARS.

In 1924 a special census of beggars was taken by the Corporation. Total number of beggars enumerated was 2,087. Of these, 1,416 were Hindus, 584 Mahomedans and 87 Christians. Of the total number, as many as 1,362 were itinerants, only 725 being stationary and 1,214 were offsprings of those who were beggars themselves. There were 971 able bodied beggars of whom 178 were juveniles under 14 years of age. The infirm beggars 1116 classified as: Old age, 458; lameness, 128; deaf and dumb, 39; lepers, 109; paralysis, 59; other diseases, 323; Total 1116.

It is not possible to gauge the extent of actual mendicancy in the City with any degree of precision. I am inclined to think the number may be between 3,000 and 4,000. Recently a tendency for migration to the City is also noticed. Census figures for obvious reasons will not correctly give the true state of affairs as many of these wandering mendicants are likely to escape the census enumerators. Any scheme to be successful should satisfy the following conditions:—(1) Provision should be made to deal with at least 3,500 persons plying their trade in the City. (2) Migration from outside should be effectively stopped.

A SOCIAL AND CIVIC CRIME.

Taking the Corporation figures of 1924, we may safely assume that about 50 per cent of the beggars comes under the category of able-bodied persons. These require special treatment. These men and women have made begging their trade. It is a social and civic crime to extend any charity to them. The Hindu scriptures condemn indiscriminate charity, but the masses tolerate it. On occasions of Hindu ceremonies and festivals beggars are fed as a custom without any regard for their deserveyedness for charity. Places of religious worship have been and are the breeding places of beggars. Provisions of City Police Act in regard to begging have been a dead letter because of the public outcry against the prosecutions launched. The best solution seems to me to start a Beggars' Colony or settlement where work can be given to such of those who are willing to work for a period till they acquin ea settled mode of life. Persons who are determined not to do anything useful to support their lives should be dealt with under the provisions of the Police Act and sent to a home of correction. I think the Government should come forward with a scheme to deal suitably with these class of persons amongst whom there is a large number of clamourers and boisterous beggars in the city.

THE PROBLEM OF THE INFIRM.

As regards infirm beggars whose lot has fallen on evil days it is the duty of the State, the local authority and the public to devise ways and means to make their life tolerable if not pleasant. Local hospitals can't keep within their doors the large number of indigent incurables that seen admission from day to day. We should have an institution or two that can accommodate about 12,000 inmates that fall under this category, poor persons who are lame, deaf, blind and suffering from chronic elements.

The Corporation poor house at Tondiarpet has been started to cater the needs of the infirm poor. Childrenbelow 7 are not admitted. We have at present 120 inmates, wrecks in the struggle for existence exhibiting different forms of physical infirmities due to disease, poverty, intemperance and so on. A few of them are those who had seen happier days in their lives. The institution is capable of accommodating about 350 inmates. All the distinguished visitors whom one had the opportunity of receiving there, had nothing but praise about the management of the institution. On account of financial stringency, Corporation could not increase the number of inmates. The cost of maintaining an infirm destitute comes to Rs. 7 per month. An annual expenditure of about Rs 80,000 can be safely estimated to maintain all the infirm destitutes in the city. It is therefore obvious that the Corporation alone cannot shoulder this large expenditure.

The city is not lacking in charitable institutions. What is required is to avoid overlapping. There should be a central body to direct the activities of the various institutions on common lines so that their resources may be pooled into one common fund to serve one common end, viz., the care and nursing of the destitute infirm. If the moneys now spent on the various Annadana Samajams and other institutions are made available to one Central Board on lines indicated above, much suffering can be avoided and lives of many deserving destitutes protected from certain dangers and public nuisance minimised to a very large extent. Unless an institution or two are opened with sufficient funds at the disposal of the authorities concerned, it is not possible to enforce the provisions of the City Police Act.

One word more, i.e., about the destitute lepers who present a tragic and tormenting sight in our public highways. The presence of these victims with open ulcers, infective granulomes in the streets is a serious menace to public health. Accommodation should be found for these unfortunate sufferers at the leper asylum and the police should be vested with necessary power to forcibly remove them to the leper asylum where they should be treated and nursed on satisfactory lines.

THE JUVENILE.

Lastly we have to deal with juvenile beggars. In the city we have one or two excellent institutions where destitute orphans are received and brought up; I mean institutions like Dr. Varadappa's Orphanage at Tondiarpet. These institutions should be extended in order to increase the available accommodation. At present many of these unfortunate children are hired out and this practice should be stopped by the rigorous application of the provisions of the Madras Children's Act. Unless a child is a confirmed beggar, the child may in the first instance be restored to home life, but if begging is repeated, the child should be sent to a home for children or Reformatory if the child is of criminal habit.

A discussion then followed. Mr. C. B. Cunningham explained that the powers of the police in this direction were quite ineffective to solve to any extent the problem. The problem must be faced otherwise than in this particular way. This was a big problem.

To another question the speaker said that in his opinion, the time was not yet ripe to introduce poor law in this country.

Mr. S. T. Binstead proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. He said that the problem was an All-India one and the Government of India must first of all give a clear definition of the term 'beggar' before any legislation could be thought of.

MADRASATUL WAIZIM

—:o:—

Nawab Of Rampur To Preside

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has consented to preside over the eleventh session of the Madrasatul Waizim to be held in Lucknow on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of January in which lectures will be given by eminent Muslim speakers on social and humanitarian questions of general interest.—A. P.

RETURN OF "NO-CASTE" IN CENSUS PAPERS.

The Assistant Secretary of Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, writes: "In a recent communication to the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, the Government of India stated that a return of "Nil" will be both accurate and adequate in case of all persons actively ceased to conform to the caste system and who have accordingly broken it in their Marital or Inter-dining Relations, and that it will be accepted by the Enumerators.

Sir H. S. Gour has made the following remarks:—"The Government of India letter is perfectly clear, for in their paragraph 4 they clearly say that the dispensation cannot be extended to persons who observe caste "in practice."

This seems to indicate that dispensation would be proper in the case of those who do not observe it in practice. I do not think that any authority can compel a man to say that he belongs to a particular caste when he does not."

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

BABU GENU WEEK

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

The Babu Genu Week is being observed here with much solemnity. It is being kept up by way of propaganda for Swadeshi and boycott for which the brave Babu gave his life. The Swadeshi Sabha is organising lectures for the observance of the week at different centres in uneducated quarters and in the circles of college students. Among women too the Swadeshi propaganda has spread. Messrs. G. N. Kanitkar and N. V. Gadgil are working for the programme of the week. This week closes on Saturday and on Sunday prayers are to be offered for the health of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

NEW LADY DICTATOR.

The third Congress Dictator, Mr. Fulmamdikar, was arrested and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. At the Congress House, a flag-salutation ceremony was observed and the sentence was in that connection. He was arrested early in the morning and immediately produced before the P. A. to the Collector who sentenced him as above. He has nominated Laxmibai Thuse as his successor. This is the first lady as the Congress Dictator.

MARATHI GRANTHALAYA.

The impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new building of the Marathi Granthalaya was performed by Sardar Chandrajirao Angre of Gwalior. The elite of the city was present. Speeches were delivered in honour of the occasion by Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, N. C. Kelkar, R. R. Hanmantram Ramnath, D. V. Potdar, D. V. Gokhale and many others. After laying the corner-stone, Sardar Saheb made a frank speech. He laid stress on the necessity of such libraries, but severely criticised bad and obscene literature that vitiates the young mind. He appealed for unity in Maharashtra and said that there should be no distinction between Maharashtra proper and greater Maharashtra, but all should be one. The ceremony was carried out on a grand scale. On the spot donations of more than Rs. 2,000 were announced.

DADAR ACTIVITIES

Students To Start Central Association.

(From A Correspondent)

Dec. 16.

A big Temperance procession was taken out in mill areas on 14th instant. It included a large number of ladies as well as students. The procession paraded through the streets where liquor shops are mostly located. On 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. a ladies' meeting was convened in Dhuru Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar. The speakers exhorted the audience to take to Swadeshi and foster Swadeshi in their own chawls and be cautious about any foreign cloth and goods being sold by hawkers as genuine Swadeshi in G Ward, hereafter. The hall was fully packed and the ladies showed great enthusiasm and some of them promised to serve the cause immediately.

STUDENTS' MEETING.

Then came the students' meeting representing all the schools in G Ward which was held under the auspices of Bharat Mandal in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, at 4-30 p.m. Many girl students also took part in the proceedings and very lively discussion ensued. A young girl named Miss Yeshwantibai Nadkarni made a thrilling speech on Swadeshi and boycott. The following resolutions passed:—

1. That this meeting resolved that a central institution representative of students from various schools be formed under the name of Bharat Vidyarthi Sangha in order to propagate Swadeshi.

2. That this meeting resolved that no student should wear foreign cloth even under the influence of their parents and that they should invariably take to handspun and handwoven Khaddar and also encourage the use of Swadeshi goods.

3. That this Sangha should form students chawl committees with a view to counteract the activities of hawkers who deal in foreign cloth and for this purpose they should go from chawl to chawl advising people not to buy foreign cloth.

4. That this meeting resolves that students should not observe any school hartals without the express permission of Bharat Vidyarthi Sangha.

5. That with a view to put into effect the above resolutions, it is resolved that there should be formed a central students Dal under the guidance of Bharat Vidyarthi Sangha.

The meeting ended with the sweet singing of boys and girls of 'Vande Matram.'

Later there was a meeting at Tilak Maidan to pay homage to Babu Genu, the "martyr of Kalbadevi".

B. P. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNING BOARD MEETING.

The General Secretary of the B. P. Muslim Educational Conference writes:—

A meeting of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held at "Haroon Mansion" on 16th instant, Sardar Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan occupied the chair.

After a lengthy discussion on the subject, the following resolution was unanimously passed and the coming 16th session of the Conference has been postponed till the end of June 1931.

"At the requests of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, to postpone the 16th session of the Conference, in view of the fact that during Christmas week sessions of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, All-Asia Educational Conference, the All-India Muslim League and other Muslim Conferences are being held at Benares, the Board resolves to postpone the 16th session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference till the end of June 1931."

Regarding the present controversy against the Conference, and the General Secretary's reply to the criticism appearing in the "The Times of India" this morning, the following resolution No. 2 was unanimously passed:

"This Board approves the reply of Mr. Hamdani, General Secretary in reply to the bogus attack made by Khan Bahadurs Baakza and Curtay which is looked upon with contempt."

Many other matters were considered at length and after a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Hamdani and seconded by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the meeting terminated.

Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

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Excellent Opportunity For Sales.

Since our last Report, great weakness has developed in the Home markets which are the best part of 1 cent lower, state Messrs. Langley and Co., in their report dated 15th inst. The decline is attributed to heavy general long liquidation and a considerable increase in hedge selling. The Bureau Report of 14,243,000 bales issued on the 8th instant failed to stimulate the market in spite of its being some 200,000 bales smaller than general expectations. Rather was it the signal for a deluge of selling orders from all quarters. At the back of the drastic decline have been and still are the very nervous and unsettled conditions in the U. S. A. as disclosed in the weakness of the New York Stock market. End of the year Balance Sheets showing either losses or much reduced profits indicate, we think, that America is by no means on the turn. With such nervousness existing, it is not surprising that cotton values remain weak. News has continued to come through of many small Bank failures and these we regard as but a sign that the U. S. A. has still some distance to go along the road of economic adjustment. As is usual at such times, the falling off in the trade enquiry has been even more noticeable than recently and the latest weekly statistics show that the surplus supply is still on the increase. The weakness in silver puts another handicap on the buying power of the East and we can find nothing in the situation to warrant expectations of any upward movement beyond a natural reaction. After such a rapid decline a technical adjustment may be seen, but we regard any such adjustment as an excellent opportunity for further sales. Until such time as the price level shows signs of expanding the consumption, we continue to favour the short side.

BOMBAY.

A steadier tone has been in evidence during the week and the parity between our market and the Home markets shows an appreciable narrowing. An improved demand for hedge contracts from shorts, both trade and speculative, disclosed a marked scarcity of offerings. Though arrivals in the upcountry markets continue to increase, the hedge pressure on the forward contracts is appreciably less than normal and we think this will continue so. The trade demand on the whole has been poor. We still think well of purchases of Broach against sales in the Home markets.

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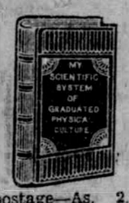

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MASTER CHURCHILL SOLVES WORLD PROBLEMS

Worthy Son Of Worthy Father!

"If I Were Prime Minister Of England."

WORDS OF 19-YEAR-OLD WISDOM

I have heard 19-year-old Mr. Randolph Churchill explain what he would do if he were Prime Minister of England says the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

SOLE STAFF POLITICIANS.

It was his first meeting in New York, following a short tour of the country, and an adoring crowd of 2,000, mostly middle-aged women of wealth, hung on every word of the romantic-looking boy orator.

One or two elderly men walked out in apparent disgust as Mr. Churchill chanted the praises of Imperialism and denounced the "sloppy-minded and mealy-mouthed set of sob-stuff politicians who are at present dragging England down to the position of a second-rate Power," but his feminine admirers cheered him rapturously.

COVETED BY AMERICA.

"Are there any more at home like you?" asked the venerable chairman of the meeting, looking at Mr. Churchill with wondering eyes when he sat down after an hour's speech in which he took the modern world to pieces and put it together again according to his heart's desire.

Women surged forward to shake the hands of this Prince Charming. "Stay here! America needs you," said one of them.

"I am afraid I must be home early in the New Year", said the hero modestly.

"Who do you think should be leader of the Conservative Party?" demanded an elderly woman in an ermine wrap.

"It would not be tactful for me to say", said Mr. Churchill, with a subtle smile. "Of course, I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He shares all the qualities of a suet pudding, is steady, solid, substantial, but as a leader—NO, SIR!"

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.

This terrible infant from Britain shocked his audience by his flaming audacity, but pleased it mightily by his personality. If anything, he was rather too fluent, and his easy mastery of words seemed to give an added crudity to the old-fashioned Imperialism he was preaching.

At one period in his speech, when he was engaged in putting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his place, he paused and flushed slightly while the audience laughed. I thought I detected a derisive note in that laughter," he said. "I would recall that my grandfather, Lord Randolph Churchill, who was also called a young man in a hurry, declared that youth is no doubt a great calamity, and it appears to excite all the worst passions in human nature among those who no longer possess it." At this all the middle-aged women clapped vigorously.

INDULGENT SMILES.

Discreet laughter renewed itself again when the speaker asked, "What should I have done if I had been Prime Minister of England?"

He paused, and poured himself out a glass of water.

The tension grew!

"If President Hoover had written to me asking a Naval Conference I should have replied: 'No, we are very sorry, we don't want a Naval Conference to-day.'"

His audience could not forbear to smile as they watched the pink-faced youth waving his hands up and down, and declaring: "I should have told Mr. Hoover ....."

FIRM POLICY IN INDIA.

As Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill would pursue a firm policy in India. "We are in India, and we intend to keep it open for civilisation and trade."

For other world problems, his panacea was co-operation between a strong Britain and a strong America. 'Take the Russian situation!" he said airily. 'That could be settled in a ten minutes' conversation on the long-distance telephone between the President in Washington and the Prime Minister, in London. We should send a joint Note to Moscow stating that until they behaved themselves as decent, civilised members of world society, we should put an embargo on all Russian wheat and timber."

CHARM AND 'CHEEK'

At this point an old gentleman sitting in front of me, who looked like a Wilsonian Democrat, exploded, and walked out.

The prospective Prime Minister recalled with charming candour that in American newspapers he had been described as "an old man of 19 with pre-war ideas."

As the large audience streamed away, one of the midle-aged women in sables said, 'What a handsome face! What a splendid forehead!"

"And what a cheek!" muttered one of the old gentlemen.

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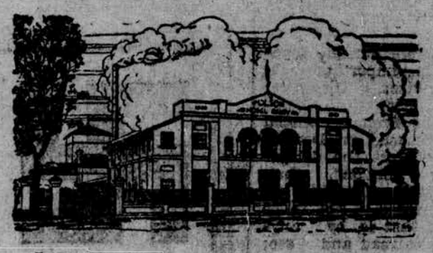

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B3 B.C.

REPRESSION IN INDIA WILL HIT BRITISHERS FINANCIALLY

Jawaharlal—And Not Gandhi—Is the Man Whom Young India Adores.

(BY DR. EDWARD THOMPSON.)

(This is the first of a series of articles in the "Spectator" in which Dr. Thompson will comment week by week on the Round Table Conference.)

The Indian problem has been created not by ourselves so much as by the whole world and by inexorable laws of change. We have held India outwardly static during seventy years in which organic decay has gone deep in every department, in Indian thought and social practice no less than in the Administration. The financial system is inadequate and out of date. The Provinces, haphazard and illogical agglomerations, are being fissured by new growths of national consciousness emerging along the lines of the vernaculars. Commissioners will save us no longer; nothing less than drastic reconstruction will serve. Hapsburg and German and Russian Empires have vanished, Turkey has been regenerated, China is in chaos, Britain has seen Colonies become Dominions and Dominions become Allies. Why should nothing happen in India? A great deal has happened; but it has been internal decay, which there has been no means of removing, whether by war, revolution or free political action.

The four conceivable courses before us may be summarized thus: (1) The "strong-hand"; (2) that things be allowed to simmer on in the discontent and ill-temper of the past two decades; (3) that Britain "walk out of India"; (4) a handing over of India's destiny in essentials to her own sons—Dominion Status, with safeguards for a period of transition.

THE STRONG HAND.

The "strong hand" is impossible. You cannot, in 1930 or 1931, shoot down women and children, which is what a policy of repression would involve doing. Nor would the British people tolerate such action Jallianwalabagh happened in 1919, the year of bad temper travelling round the world like the post-War influenza epidemic—when Germany, Hungary, Poland, had revolutionary movements and shootings down; when Ireland was in savage civil war; when our own industrial troubles showed their fiercest mood; when America had her record lynching year and her worst political intolerance. Also, to be cynical and meet our critics on a level where even they admit that we are amenable to argument, Britain cannot afford repression financially. The day is past when we could crush out revolt and charge it on Indian revenues. Those revenues (shrinking fast in the present confusion) are wretchedly inadequate for 330 million people. For the luxury of reducing India to silence, is the taxpayer prepared to pay another two shillings in the pound? It would cost him not a penny less.

IMPOSSIBLE.

That things should simmer on in the hell-broth to which Indian affairs are coming is almost the most intolerable prospect of all. We may as well dismiss the comforting delusion that only a handful of intellectuals are troubled. These intellectuals have shown that they can excite the masses and lead them. Even the aboriginals are passing resolution to pay no taxes (not that they ever paid very many—still, to get rid of any tax is an enticing programme) until the Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi are released and tell them to pay. College principals find their buildings invaded by mobs of children from the bazaar, who demand that work be shut down in protest against some arrest in another Province. College hostels are entered by respectable women, who offer their bangles to students who propose to attend lectures, just as young women in this country used to offer white feathers to men not in khaki. European shops, or Indian shops that sell British goods, are effectually picketed by women for weeks at a time; the assistants take their places behind the counters, but there is no one to serve. There is bad blood between the European community of Calcutta and that of Bombay; the former consider the latter (whose trade is in cotton, not in jute and tea) pusillanimous in their desire to come to terms with the National Congress.

BOMBAY'S PAST.

There is bad blood between the Indian community of Calcutta and that of Bombay; the former are face to face with the return of the angry days of the Partition—anyone who can raise the somewhat fancy price can buy a revolver, for Bengal is full of revolvers smuggled in by sailors of the numerous foreign ships that come up the Hugli—and they know that anarchy will mean civil war, in a Province whose Hindus and Muslims are practically equal in numbers. The Bengal Congressmen for the most part would have liked to attend the Conference, if they could have saved face, which is why they are pressing for an adjournment now and a new Conference next June; but Bombay, with the cotton millionaires providing Nationalism with such funds as it never dreamed of having, is thinking of an India surrounded by lofty tariff walls, and is not bothering about Bengal's fears.

India's political quarrel with Britain, though the most pressing and immediate of her problems, is almost trivial in comparison with the problems looming through the future's cloud. That is why its settlement is so imperative—to make way for the coming to grips with the dangers that are gathering, and the problems that have been shelved so long. Since the Mutiny India has doubled her population; part of this increase has been by annexations, but most has been natural. Another seventy years should make her population over 600 millions. Her fecundity and the poverty of her masses—a poverty which oppresses every foreigner when he first sees it, and in many induces an unreasoning fury against Britain—make the breaking-up of law and social order a prospect terrifying to all who know how close it is.

THE DELEGATES.

The Indians who have come for the Round Table Conference are here, it has been pointed out, at great political risk. As they themselves know, they have come at risk that is more than political. We have got to help them. Their country is threatened with social disintegration. We do not gather from our newspapers the extent to which lawlessness and the lawless mind have infected India. We hear much of non-violence. Very few in the Nationalist movement believe in non-violence, unless as a necessity imposed by physical weakness. Why should they believe in it? No other people in revolution has believed in it. The man that Young India, of both sexes, admires is not Mr. Gandhi; it is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Gandhi is revered, and his value as impressing the outside world is realized. But Young India knows that when he says 'independence' he does not really mean independence But when Pandit Jawaharlal says 'independence,' he means that and nothing other. He means also a reconstruction of society on lines which no country outside Russia and China is yet prepared to accept. It is not India's struggle with England that is depressing thinking Indians; they regard this as a 'hang-over,' an obsolete but vexing fuss, that must be got out of the way that their civilization may be saved before too late.

CENTRE PARTY.

The only way of hope lies in a settlement so generous that the genuinely Moderate elements in the Congress, those who know that India's civilizations are falling to pieces and disintegration is setting in, will unite with the men who have come to London, to form a strong Centre Party. The Extremists, who refuse everything but war and a free hand in destruction, must be left to their own countrymen, as they were left in Ireland. The Princes in their present unity are still a bulwark against anarchy. For ourselves, we must take this opportunity (for every subsequent opportunity will be a dwindled one) to enter upon the rebuilding of India—providing her with a protection while she creates an Indian Army and everywhere overhauls her institutions and her thoughts and ways of living—guarding her against outside complications—and in co-operation with Indians themselves making strong this bridge between East and West, and receiving one more nation into our Empire, as a guarantee that it exists for the world's peace and as a preparation for the federation of all peoples.

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SHAM OF DISARMAMENT EXPOSED.

—:o:—

"We Are Doomed Still To Haggle In The Market-Place Of War."

Mr. Brent Dow Allinson writing in "Unity", New York, expose the fraud of the Disarmament Treaty which the Great Powers have signed. "America summons the world to a high moral and political renunciation of collective sin and social suicide, goes to London to seal the compact with disarmament, but returns with solemn international authorization to build larger and costlier navy than its jingoes ever seriously deemed to be politically feasible."

"Our century old controversy with Great Britain about how the seas should be ruled, is a fundamental issue in any discussion of naval armaments. If it does not appear on the Agenda, it will be because some agreement—tacit or formal—has been reached before the Conference opens. . . . Always our statesmen have considered this matter a "vital interest', and from time to time when some incident has brought it to the front page of our newspapers, public opinion has rallied to their support. We broke off diplomatic relations with France when Napoleon's 'Continental blockade' interfered with our rights at sea. We fought the war of 1812 with Great Britain on the same issue. It was in defense of these rights we smashed the Barbary Pirates. And it was what happened to our citizens at sea in 1914-15-16 that brought the Great War home to us. . . . To ignore the issue . . would simply be hiding our heads in the sand. We cannot be indifferent to the law which rules the sea"—Arthur Bullard, in the New York "Times" on the eve of the Washington Naval Conference in 1921.

The principal result of the late Conference of London is not to be read in the Treaty, bristling with guns and with statistical parity, as ratified by the Senate. The principal result is the political implication which lies in the background—the facts that no code of acceptable marine laws defining the obligations of the naval powers, no real, equilateral juridical barriers to long-range, merciless violence, including, the imposition of blockades and of slow starvation, has yet been raised; that the freedom of the seas has not been officially discussed, or publicly elucidated, in the white light of the Pact of Paris; and that in place of such discussion and agreement in terms of law, a working Anglo-American "entente" has been forged on the anvil of diplomacy, presenting an apparently solid front of invincible sea-power to the alarmed gaze of the pan-European and the anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist world beyond the pale. It is this which gives the clue to the solution of the competitive armament puzzle and the criterion of judgment concerning the value to peace of the tri-partite naval standardization Treaty. Although the great Conference was the first to assemble after the ratification of the golden covenant solemnly outlawing and renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, the spirit of the Pact of Paris and whatever virtue there is in it was solemnly ignored by the totality of the operating assumptions and the realistic proceedings at London, which were not conspicuously different from similar proceedings at international conferences before the advent of the Outlawry of War.

MEAL OF IRONY.

Appropriately enough, by a curious coincidence of objections, all reference to the Kellogg-Briand Treaty was omitted even from the Mooted Treaty's preamble, all the efforts of the American delegation to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . Here, then, is a meal of irony prepared for the cynics of the future who will rise to comment with acidulated pens upon the madness or the hypocritical folly of the statesmen of the age of science and the competitive high-powered machine! America summons the world to a high moral and political renunciation of collective sin and social suicide, goes to London to seal the compact with disarmament, but returns with a solemn international authorization to build a larger and costlier navy than its jingoes ever seriously deemed to be politically feasible before.

This singular omission of the central reality of the problem from consideration and debate at the Conference of London—a reality which the French vainly sought to bring into the limelight—indicates more eloquently than any words the fundamental distrust in peace and in the Pact of Peace among the governments which created it. It reveals, still more, the unaltered resolution of the British and American governments in particular, acting now concertedly, to retain the military domination of the seas, as of the two inter-ocean canals, the eventual control of the world's outer highways of essential commerce and raw materials, and the unrammelled use of the long-range economic blockade, in fine, of sea-power at its deadliest—according to their own arbitrary or conjoint will and advantage. This hidden power of life and death for the nations upon the inside of the world-ring, is fittingly symbolized by the balanced Anglo-American battle-fleets of fifteen super-dreadnaughts, more or less obsolete as combat units, 'retained at a maintenance cost of at least thirty-five million dollars annually' exclusive of all replacements, by each nation.

It is this portentous historic fact, this iron hand in the velvet glove of parity, seldom discussed by the Anglo-American journalists and the official optimists, which in reality wrecked the five-power treaty and all the hopes of real achievement in disarmament, or even economy in limitation of the world's mounting and competitive navalism. The freedom of the seas, meaning the organisation of peace and justice on the seas, rather than the rule of force, having been eliminated from discussion before the start of the Conference—in the same fashion as the French shrewdly eliminated all discussion of German reparations from the Genoa Conference of 1922, called to liquidate the War, —the London Naval conference was doomed to relative sterility before it convened. The inevitable rejoinder of the lesser naval powers was the retention and even the enlargement of the scope and menace of the submarine, of the type of the "Surcouf", and of the battle ruiser anomaly represented by the "Ersatz Preussen."

The French were entirely ingenuous about this important matter from the outset. They deceived nobody, least of all themselves. In the French official memorandum issued on December 20, 1929, "before the delegations left for London", their thesis was stated in language not to be misunderstood. Not to be misunderstood, that is, by anyone with eyes to read and see; but, as the event has all too unhappily proved, to be completely ignored by reason of a prior and private Anglo-American agreement, reached at the Rapidan presumably, that all discussion of it should be barred, and said the French:

Just as a general and technical agreement upon armaments implies previous political agreement, so does a complete naval agreement presuppose an understanding on the question of the freedom of the seas, defining the rights of belligerents and the rights of neutrals.

THE CENTRAL ISSUE.

So long as the discussion and solution of this central issue in the problem of international security is postponed or tabooed, or carried on in secret, there will be no real progress towards naval disarmament, but, rather, increased tension in the world-circle. This is known to the experts. It is not known, or realised, by the people of America and Great Britain who, year in and year out, are systematically deluded about the cost and the menace of the naval establishments which they maintain, and which, apparently, they have now agreed to pool, by some obscure Anglo-American understanding. likewise not discussed at London. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald penned a significant sentence in his foreword to the Labour Party's campaign pamphlet, to which Lieut-Commander Kenworthy rightly directs attention. The passage reads:

"Freedom of the seas is preeminently an Anglo-American problem, and until it is removed from the field of dispute Anglo-American co-operation in world affairs canot be securely founded."

It is no less true that peace and the disarmaments of peace cannot be securely established, until this problem, which is no less the vital concern of the world of nations than it is of the United States and the British Empire, has been removed from the area of dispute into the realm of agreement and unambiguous law. The United States has vigorously contended for this in the past; it is the tragedy of London that its delegation did not contend for it there.

It must be recognised, then, that the Americans and the British, no less than the Continental powers, remain unwilling to pay—or even frankly to consider and discuss—th real price of naval disarmament or limitation. Such is the saddest word of tongue or pen that must be uttered as the epitaph of the great Conference of London. We are doomed still "to haggle in the market-place of war", in William Vaughn Moody's striking phrase, as a substitute for advancing towards an ordered international society because the most terrific physical facts, the floating fortresses of modern nationalistic technology and navalism, cannot be successfully dealt with, or their menace neutralised, by debating, in physical terms of quantitative or statistical measurement, gunnage or tonnage or armor-plate or speed. For these are but the attributes, the floating and sinister shadows, of reality. The reality lies in the sphere of human and political relations. It must be approached in terms of law and agreement concerning the potential and legitimate uses of navies "en bloc", whether of equal battle-power or not. It is the unavoidable task of competent statesmanship and jurisprudence to define and regulate these in terms of accepted principles and obligations, i.e., in rules of international law. Such is the lesson of London and the path of all future progress towards peace worthy of the name.

Is parity with Britain worth the price?. . . . For ourselves we believe that a repudiation of the London Treaty is a counterfeit, a resolute refusal to enter any naval race, would have carried moral and material advantages to the United States of inestimably greater value than all the parity that can ever be statistically devised; and that such action would have helped to free the world from some of its most dangerous illusions. The United States has lived and prospered mightily without naval parity for a century and a half; it can do so in the future if its statesmanship be competent and its people even moderately sensible. . . . But the issues were confused and the principles not clear. The Treaty is ratified. Now comes the question—shall we allow the jingoes to profit by it—Mr. Shearer and his interested friends, the Armor Plate Trust? Or shall we rather insist upon real progress being made in the only direction in which real progress can be made—the subordination of naval power and its uses to equilateral and unequivocal principles of international law?

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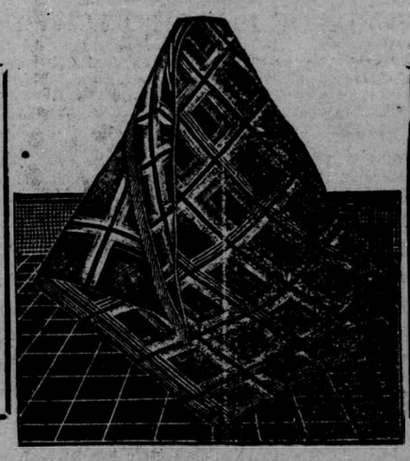

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CHINA AND TIBET.

—:o:—

A Girl Diplomat's Efforts.

—:o:—

Miss Liu Man-Ching, a Chinese girl, undertook a significant journey to Lasha which has paved the way for re-establishment of friendly relations between China and Tibet.

Miss Liu's trip to Lhasa was a part of a significant movement which has been in progress in Nanking for several months to bring about closer relations between China proper and whaat are popularly called in the national capital the "broder districts"—otherwise Tibet and Mongolia. About two years ago there was established in Nanking, under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, a bureau which is known as the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee. Miss Liu joined this Committee in the capacity of a clerk after her dispute with the professors in the missionary college. In July, 1929, immediately after the Government's first Mongolian and Tibetan Conference, Miss Liu set out for Lhasa travelling by steamer from Nanking to the headwaters of the Yangtze in Szechuen. She reached the Sikong district of Western Szechuen in September, and arrive at Batang in October. She then walked across the mountains for a distance of about a hundred miles to the Tibetan border, where she was met by a mounted guard supplied by the Tibetan chieftains on the border, finally reaching Lhasa at the end of February of this year.

NEGOTIATIONS AND SPEECHES.

According to Miss Liu's account she spent three months in Tibet, most of the time in Lhasa, where she had three interviews with the Dalai Lama. She spent much of the time interviewing the political leaders and making speeches to the people, her advantage over the ordinary Chinese diplomat being due to her ability to speak the Tibetan language.

Miss Liu's chief problem, according to her account was twofold—first, to convince the Dalai Lama that the Chinese Kuomintang party and the Russian Communist party (with its Chinese branches) were not synonymous, and, secondly, to convince the Tibetan religious leaders that the Kuomintang party was not opposed to Buddhism. "I convinced the Dalai Lama that the Communists had been expelled from the Kuomintang and that the National Constitution of China would provide that everyone could have his own religion. I explained that the "Three Principles of the People', as outlined by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen provided for the political freedom of the Chinese people and contained nothing detrimental to the interests of the Tibetans." In reference to the long-standing dispute between the Dalai Lama and the Panchan Lama (the latter not a refuge in China), Miss Liu claimed that these troubles were gradually being smoothed away, and expressed the hope that the Panchan Lama would shortly be able to return to Tibet.

That Miss Liu's trip was crowned with a considerable measure of success was proved by the fact that since her return to Nanking a Tibetan delegation has arrived in China, and recently, in company with General Ma Fu-hsiang chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, visited General Chiang Kaishek at his headquarters in Honan province.

WHO IS MISS LIU?

She was born in Tibet in 1905, and ot the age of six was sent to Peking for education, finally graduating from the Girls' Normal School. She then entered a missionary medical college, her intention being to return to the land of her birth and practise medicine. Owing, however, to her Buddhist religion, she had difficulties with the Christian missionaries and left the college.

It was this incident that launched Miss Lid on a political career resulting in recent accomplishment that has caused her name to be heralded throughout China and her picture to appear in all the Chinese newspapers as a heroine of the Nationalist revolution.

"What Is In A Name?

In case of a Rose, it doesn't matter a straw.

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—:0:—

TO-DAY

s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Musical Concert by Prof. Pearsaheb in aid of New Era School, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort 6 p.m. (S.T.)

To-day's Indian Radio programme: 12-0.

Noon: Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m.: Prof. N. R. Vyas' vocal music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Mr. Damodar Ganesh Parkar, a prominent member of the Kitte Bhandari Community died at his place at Umarkhadi on Saturday the 13th December, 1930.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Public Notifications Column.

MR. ABID ALI TO BE RELEASED

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Abid Ali, one of the original secretaries of the B. P. C. C. who was sentenced early in April last, is to be released from Thana Jail to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. after 8 months' imprisonment.

SHRI SAMARATH VYAYAM MANDIR: DADAR

The Prize distribution ceremony., of this institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday), and not to-day (Saturday), as announced before.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS:

The third lecture of the Free Co-operation Training Class for ladies arranged by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will be delivered by Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Chairman of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute on "duties of the members of the Managing Committee of the Co-operative Societies, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

LECTURE ON INDIAN ART

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Art: The main source of World Art," to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises French Bridge.

THE LAW OF BROTHERHOOD

This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Widow Pension Fund, Limited, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, at Nos. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEAVING SHED AT GHATKOPAR

A "Vanat Shala" (Weaving shed) will be opened at Ghatkopar on Sunday in the compound of Sjt. Gangji Kanji, Contractor, Jivadaya Lane, under the auspices of "Ghatkopar Khadi Karyalaya."

In addition to this a carding and spinning class will be conducted in the wdai of Sjt. Kababhai Bhotbhai.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant is given below:

(In thiusands of dupees).

Notes in circulation	161,89,24
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	115,45,05
Gold bullion	31,74,82
Silver bullion	5,81 17
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	3,88,20
In England	nil.

NEW SWADESHI STORE AT KHOJA HOMOLLA.

—:0:—

The opening ceremony of "Kohinoor Swadeshi Stores" at Khoja Moholla was performed on Wednesday, by Mrs. Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy before a distinguished gathering of Hindu and Muslim ladies. Amohg those who visited the stores on the opening day were Lady Abbas Ali Baig, Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mrs. Cassamali Jairajbhoy J. P. Mrs. S. Nasi, Mrs. Mohamed E. Ravjee, Mrs. Ebrahim Curmally, Mrs. Husain M. Datoobhoy, Mrs. Shantidas M. Javeri.

Mr. Kanayalal and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. M. H. Gour, Mirza Rasheedbeg, Mr. Haroon Husainbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Mohamed N. Laljee and other prominent persons also visited the stores and approved of the enthusiastic work undertaken by Khoja Youths.

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ALLEGED MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Hosiery Merchants In Trouble

The Bombay Police have arrested two hosiery merchants of Bombay having their shop at Chakla Street in connection with the murder of a wealthy diamond merchant of the city.

DEAD BODY IN TRUNK

It will be resulted that the dead body of Nemchand Chaganlal was found in an unclaimed closed trunk at Bhusaval Railway Station on January 13. The Railway Police at Bhusaval finding an unclaimed trunk in one of the compartments had it removed and their suspicions were roused due to the stinking smell emanating from the trunk. The trunk was opened and a dead body with two bullet wounds was found inside. The Bombay police on being communicated with instituted inquiries and found that the deceased was Nemchand Chaggunlal, a wealthy dromond merchant of Bombay. The mysterious circumstances of the death of the merchant baffled the police who arrested a day after the incident a few persons including the son of a well-known Bombay merchant and landlord. All of them were afterwards discharged as the police had no evidence. Nearly a year has elapsed since then, and the police arrested on Thursday two hosiery merchants.

The names of the accused are: Haji Abukhar Tahen Mahomed and Ibrahim Haji Abubakher. The first accused the farther of the second accused.

They were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday on a charge of murder and robbery.

BAIL APPLICATION OPPOSED

Inspector Wagle in applying for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that there was evidence to show that the deceased was called to the residence of the first accused with jewellery valued at Rs. 13,000 on January 12, 1930 and that the first accused had met the deceased near his shop at Chakla street. After that, the deceased was not seen alive by anybody. There was evidence to the effect that he had planned for the robbery of the jewellery. Some property believed to be part of the stolen property was said to have been recovered from the accused. A revolver with ammunition was also recovered from his residence.

Mr. C. N. Kanugu, Advocate applied for bail on behalf of the accused.

The police officer strongly opposed the application.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in police custody till January 3.

A PHILANTHROPISTS' DEMISE.

—:0:—

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Dambdar Ganesh Parkar a prominent member of Kitte Bhandari community who died on Saturday the 13th instant leaves behind him a widow, four sons, two daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The deceased's charities extended outside his community and he rendered assistance with money and advice to needy and poor students who desired to get advanced education. May his soul rest in peace.

LIFE-SAVING MEASURES FOR JUHU

—:0:—

DONATIONS SOLICITED.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia, M.D., Honorary Propaganda Secretary, writes:—

In view of the frequent drowning fatalities at Juhu, the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, is considering the organisation of life-saving work there, the nature of the services depending upon the funds available. It has, therefore, been decided to reserve for this purpose a portion of the proceeds of the Annual Ball, which is being held on January 7th, at the Town Hall. As it is anticipated, however, that additional funds will be required, the Committee appeals to the generosity of the public for donations, which may be sent to the Honorary Propaganda Secretary, (Dr. F. N. Kapadia,) Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Town Hall, Bombay. Donations will be acknowledged in the local Press." Tickets for the box can be had from the Town place.

The 33rd annual conference of the "Akhila Bharatavarshiya Gaud Brahman Maha-Sabha" will be held on Saturday and Sunday (the 27th and 28th), at Bareilly, under the presidency of Pandit Govind Prasad Kaushik.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:0:—

NARROW TRADING SESSING

Some Short Covering

Bombay, Dec. 19.

To-day the Bombay share market in following declining tendency of raw Cotton opened quiet. During the early part of the session theer was some nervious long liquidation which resulted in a small decline which was partially recovered. There was only limited turnover of business. Bombay Burma and Tata Steel Defds. were weak to-day. Tata Streel Ordinary shares after recording a decline of about one point recovered by the close. Cement and Tata Hydro shares ruled steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 640/- and declined to Rs. 635/- At this level there was some resistance and with increasing support prices advanced to Rs. 64/4. Towards the close there was a small relapse and prices closed at Rs. 638/12. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 397/- and after fluctuating within a range of Rs. 5/- closed at Rs. 396/14. Pearls opened at Rs. 222/- and after declining to Rs. 218/- recovered to Rs. 221/- and closed at Rs. 220/10 Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 450/- and after declining Rs. 5/- closed at the opening leval. Tata Steel Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 20/6 closed at Rs. 21/6 while Defds. closed at Rs. 266/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 640; 35; 41; 38
Century 230; 31; 28; 31-14
Colaba 103; 5-10
Crescent 70
Fazul 357; 53; 57
Indore 380
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 350; 48
New Great 151; 48; 51; 50
Pearl 222; 18; 21; 20-10
Simplex 63; 61; 63
Swadeshi 256; 57
Burma 450; 45; 50
Hydro 103; 4
Tram 115
Def. 266; 65; 66
Ord. 21-8; 20-6; 21-6
3-1/2 per cent 63; 62-15
1945-55 100-7
Bundi N. 12-2
Indian 168-67
Katni Ord. 146
Alcock 148

MILLS

—:0:—

Bombay, Dec. 19.	
100 Ahm. Advance	297-8
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P:	3-12
500 Bom: Cotton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	638-12
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	231-14
500 Central India P:	444-6
100 Central India P.	348-12
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70-0
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P:	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	356-14
100 Finlay	77
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	120-0
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	330-0
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-0
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	907-8
100 Madhawji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	730
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	150-0
200 New Great P:	146-4
200 New Great	150-10
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120-0
250 Pearl	220-10
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	6-12
1000 Sholapur	1465-0
250 Simplex	63-2
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	257-8
25 Tata P:	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P:	567-8
500 Vishnu	1405
1000 Western	690

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-8
10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1206-4
500-125 Imperial Contr.	303-12
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-5-0

CEMENT

10 Bundi	12-2
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	167-8
100 Katni 1st P:	103
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df.	553-12
100 Katni	140-0
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	8-2
100 Shahabad	130

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-14
15 New India	14-14
200-100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5-0-0

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121-4
1000 Anndhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	585-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram	115-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	144-6
1000 Tata Power P.	1050-0
1000 Tata Power	412-8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	307-8
100 Amritsar Patti	113-12
100 Central Provin:	90-0
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-0
500 Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10 Central India	1-14
10 Shivrajpur	12-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42-8
30 Tata Steel D.	266-4
75 Tata Steel	21-6

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	148-12
80 Bom: Uganda	16-0
250 Bom: Steam P:	200
250 Bom. Steam	156-14
50 Bom. Telephone	40-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	450-0
50 Bom. Burma New	175-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	101-4
15 Scindia	5-14-6

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:0:—

(Through the Cotton information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

New York, Dec. 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.98
To-day's Opening	9.84
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	9.89
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 171

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

Liverpool, Dec. 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.36
To-day's Opening Rate	5.26
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	5.20
Difference	—.16

COTTON MARKET FORECAST FOR 1931

The cotton trade will be interested to know that Gann's Cotton Forecast for 1930 proved wonderfully accurate, and the market registered four big falls during the year in March, July, October and December exactly as forecasted; we shall be glad to send a free copy of the chart giving the dates of Gann's Forecast along with the dates of acutal movement of the market to all interested therein. Ganns similarly valuable Forecast for the next year is now ready, and may be had for Rs. 283/-. If you have missed the opportunity of making money from this year's big decline, you will do well to have a copy of the 1931 forecast and make big profits during the coming year. A copy of the current month's forecast will be supplied free if you place your order immediately.

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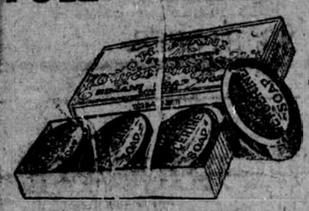
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1930.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

—:o:—

Presiding over the "College Day" celebration of the Bombay College of Commerce Sir M. Visvesvaraya made out a strong case for a complete overhauling of our system of education and of our economic organisation. He made it fairly clear at the same time that such overhauling would hardly be possible without corresponding "political readjustment". After pointing out our sorry progress, as compared with other countries, in respect of education and economic development, the distinguished speaker strongly recommended a constructive programme consisting of the following ten items: (1) extension of mass education to the limit along with adequate technical and commercial education, (2) rapid development of industries and transport facilities, (3) increase of production to the limit particularly in agriculture, (4) fiscal protection on the Dominion model, (5) expansion of trade along Dominion lines, (6) collection and maintenance of statistics as in Canada, (7) a comprehensive survey of the country's resources, (8) stabilisation of the currency, (9) a sound banking system, and (10) economic organisation and equipment on international lines. This is a sound programme indeed. But how many of these items can be worked out to any extent before the control of the country's purse comes to be in Indian hands?

Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself, realising the interdependence of politics and economics, said: "To prosecute successfully a constructive programme on the scale I have indicated, important changes will be necessary in the economic framework of this country. A new outlook is needed and a new adjustment is called for of the basic conditions upon which our economic life has hitherto rested. And here we come up against politics, but any reference to political questions at a convivial gathering like this is out of place." Out of place, indeed! Economic, educational, mathematical philosophical, technical, and a number of other subjects may be dealt with at a convivial gathering except politics! Why, at many convivial dinners politics is specially prized. But we forget. The Bombay College of Commerce is a Government institution and Government have always made a fetish of their own principle that even college students should take no part in politics. But we had thought that at least academic discussion of current politics was not taboo at college functions, serious or convivial.

Probably, the speaker was a little ironical. For immediately after his reference to the impropriety of politics at a convivial gathering he said: "Economic issues cannot be dissociated from political issues..... A satisfactory solution of all these questions is dependent upon the system of Government which may be established in India as a result of the Round Table Conference which is now sitting in London..... Once the political situation is straightened, there will be no occasion to feel despondent about the future." About the future there need be no doubt, but it behoves all Indians, not excluding students, to do their bit for the straightening of the political situation without being content with waiting to reap the harvest or with barren academic discussion of political and economic problems.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

Government have to thank themselves if the severe sentences of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 inflicted by a Magistrate in North Kanara District on 7 Satyagrahi volunteers for the offence of what an A. P. message calls "cutting the tops of toddy yielding trees" deepens popular discontent. From what is repeatedly reported regarding the enthusiasm of the people of the District for anti-liquor propaganda it is evident that frightful sentences like these will in no way stop the propaganda in the District, though its methods and tactics may vary from time to time. Why can Government not realise this? Foreign cloth and liquor are practically doomed in the district and every indiscriminate conviction only makes the doom more complete. Nearly the same may be said of the South Kanara District despite the order of Government prohibiting meetings or any demonstrations in furtherance of even the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor shops.

ESSAY IN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

—:o:—

The District Magistrate of 24 Parganas recently issued an order to the following effect: "In future in making purchases preference is to be given to British goods except for special reasons. No American goods are to be purchased; for example, the Imperial Typewriter, which is a British machine is to be given preference." This attempt to push the great idea of Imperial Preference and incidentally to keep out American goods caught the attention of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, who brought the order to the notice of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The latter dismissed the matter with the reply that the order in question was issued by the Magistrate "to the departments under his control and not to all Government offices in that district." The reply stated further: "It does not appear to have the significance attached to it by your Chamber, nor is it a matter of public importance regarding which Government will enter into further correspondence". But the public will not dismiss the affair so lightly. They will read into it official propaganda for British goods. Will American manufacturers note this official attempt to discourage the sale of their wares in India?

"NEWS OF INDIA"

—:o:—

We are glad to learn that a new English weekly entitled the "News of India" will shortly appear in Ahmedabad under the editorship of Mira Ben (Miss Slade). It is said it will contain selected brief news of special national interest from all provinces, a few notes and occasional articles, weekly news of Mahatmaji's health and an English translation of his weekly discourses addressed to the members of the Sabarmati Ashram. It will naturally contain full and accurate news of the events that are now happening in Gujerat. The paper will be priced one anna and will be issued on each Wednesday, the first number appearing on Wednesday, 24th instant. We hope that the venture wil be a complete success in every respect.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND LOOK AT THAT.

—:o:—

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

The "Times of India" of the 18th contains two items of information, which deserve a comparative study by friends of agriculturists.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the paper has obtained figures regarding the collection of land revenue in Kaira District. In the absence of the figure of land revenue recoverable from the agriculturists of the District in the first instalment, one does not know the percentage of the recoveries. It is, however, interesting to learn that about Rs. 2,30,000 were recovered in the District 'seven weeks before due date' and that about Rs. 1,85,000 have been recovered in the next three weeks; thus making a total recovery of about Rs. 4,15,000 three to four weeks before due date. This raises the question as to where this money came from. To me there appear only three sources open to the agriculturists for payment, viz.: (1) Previous years' savings, (2) sales of reaped or standing crops, and (3) borrowings from the money-lender. The first alternative has to be ruled out so far as the majority of the agriculturists are concerned. There are a few large landholders who have accumulated savings from which they can pay their land revenue. The majority usually pay their land revenue from the realized value of the current year's crops. For them the other two alternatives hold good and they both spell heavy economic loss to the Ryot and may ultimately lead to their economic ruin.

In the same issue of the "Times of India" appears a report regarding the action taken by the Punjab Government "to relieve the economic distress caused by the fall in the wheat and cotton prices." The report goes on to say: "It is understood that the Governor and the Revenue Member, Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, have been busy of late considering various schemes whereby some immediate relief may be given." One of the measures adopted to meet the present extraordinary circumstances is to grant a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the land revenue in fifteen districts. While the Punjab Government is anxious to help the Ryot to tide over the present depression the Bombay Government does not mind aggravating the effects of depression by forcing him to sell his reaped or standing crops at any price that he gets or to borrow at a heavy rate of interest, which the money-lender is sure to charge at such a time.

I believe the Hon. Mr. Hudson who has had so many years' experience in Revenue matters cannot be less sympathetic than the Revenue Member of the Punjab. I know His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes wants to do the right thing for the agriculturists as much as—if not more than—the Governor of the Punjab. Will the Hon. Mr. Hudson on his return from his tour in Gujarat stand up for the agriculturists whose interests it is his duty to look after? If he does so with a set purpose I am sure he will have the full support of His Excellency, and with that support he ought to be able to carry the Cabinet with him.

FANTASTIC AND UNREAL.

—:o:—

COMMUNAL BICKERINGS AT LONDON TAMASHA.

REAL INDIA NOT AT CONFERENCE.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

The expected and the inevitable has happened. The Hindu and Mussalman delegates to the R. T. C. have quarrelled, leading a keenly interested world to believe that there is a deep gulf between the two communities in India which no mere talk of nationalism and patriotism can bridge over. Fortunately we in India know how unreal and fantastic these communal bickerings are and how totally they fail to strike any sympathetic chord in our country which is feeling like a nation and which is struggling for a nation's right to be free.

THE TRAGEDY

It is a strange destiny that one who divided the Muslim League on the question of Joint Electorates, one who published the famous Delhi proposals which for the first time brought the acceptance of Joint Electorates into the realm of practical politics should to-day be the protagonist of the Resolution of the All-India Mahommedan Conference, and the "14' points" whose very corner stone is separate electorates.

MAHA-SABHA POLICY.

Destiny plays strange tricks with us. But it must be said in fairness to Mr. Jinnah that the Maha Sabha never gave him an opportunity to lead his followers into the national camp. At one stage of the Conference it seemed as if he had carried Shafi and the Aga Khan with him and the settlement seemed to be in sight. But, the aggressive fanaticism of Moonje and the more cultured and insidious astuteness of Jayakar prevented a consummation so devoutly to be feared by all communalists.

WORD TO NATIONALIST MUSSALMANS.

But I think it is the duty of all nationalist Mussalmans in India to make it clear that they wish to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren in winning the freedom of their country, that they refuse to be divided into political water-tight compartments in the way of separate electorates. That they want a constitution for India which is a natural constitution which provides for proper safeguards for the cultural autonomy of all the communities that live in this land of our fathers.

—AND TO PATRIOTIC HINDUS.

It is equally the duty of patriotic Hindus to disown men like Moonje and Jayakar and their swash-buckling tactics.

The Hindu-Muslim problem is created by the miasma of distrust and ill-will through which we cannot see the fact that above and beyond the communities that reside in India is the great Motherland whose interests we have to serve and safeguard Those who are in London seem to be there as Hindus and Mussalmans, not as Indians representing India and fighting for her good.

A PLEASANT MEMORY.

I vividly remember how the Punjab problem was solved at Lucknow when the Nehru Report was on the anvil. At one time it seemed as if the Conference at Lucknow would break up. The triangular theorem constituted by the Mussalmans, Sikhs and the Hindus seemed too much for the delegates to grapple. But the representatives of these three communities were locked up in a room and within three hours they came out with an agreed solution. But then these men were actuated by patriotic considerations. They knew that disagreement and disunity would mean besmirching India's fair name. We have other men settling India's destiny to-day at St. James's Palace.

JINNAH'S PLIGHT.

There is no man for whom I feel more sorry than I do for Mr. Jinnah. He must be grieviously repenting of his decision to defy the popular mandate and go and argue his brief in London, when his 'clients' flatly declined to give him instructions and pointedly told him that he did not represent them. He has as his colleagues in the Muslim Delegation men he has fought all his political life, men upon whose heads he has showered anathemas as President of the Muslim League. To-day he must be regretting the absence of his lieutenants his loyal colleagues who worked with him, fought with him, went into the wilderness with him in order to maintain the Muslim League as a nationalist institution. Kitchlew, the Secretary of the League, is in jail. Mahumdabad and Ali Imam two of his old comrades are watching, I suppose, with dejection and dismay, the antics going in at the Conference and he himself the idol of the people, the Muslim Knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, has been compelled to sail under the colours of His Highness the Aga Khan—colours he has often repudiated and even sometimes committed the sacrilege of trampling under his feet.

SOUL OF MAN UNDER HITLERISM.

WILL GERMANY SUCCUMB TO FASCIST MENACE?

(BY C. J.)

Sporadic mob warfare conducted in the streets of some of the German cities along the lines of rival political factions, continues to be reported in the Press; and the heat of this mob fury is expressed in its intensity by the figures of casualties so far sustained by the violent nazis. (Hitlerian Fascists styled National Socialists) and the Communists between themselves.

NEWSPAPER HERO.

Our interest in these incidents is, naturally enough, the casual one of curiosity. These scenes in themselves may be symptomatic of the effervescence of excited demos, sudden but ineffectual; or they may be the outcome of a state of real, serious unrest that may well develop, later, into some form of civil war. The popular Press, British as well as European is already painting lurid pictures of an internal conflict directed by rival party interests, although the motive of propaganda carried on by interested outsiders like the Rothermere Press in Great Britain is only too obvious for criticism. Hitler as the leader of the so-called National Socialists would seem to have developed the halo of heroship and much newspaper imagination and energy have been expended on such matters as his fire-eating pugnacity and his picturesque moustache. Even Mussolini would seem to have retreated into the sombre silence of commonplace acknowledgment accorded to old stage favourites before the debut of this new German fire brand, this Luther of Prussian force shaking his Fascist fist in the name of the sacred Fatherland, this mob hero and politician-militarist leading a definitely anti-Semitic movement.

GERMAN SCENE.

The mob-element of what is called Hitlerism is in remarkable evidence in the reports of violent scenes we have been receiving for some time past. It is quite peculiar to the essential fascism such as in Italy Hitler as a national hero. The new German fascism, although it has yet to come into power, bears a strong family likeness to the Italian or any other, that is based on the principle of brutal force. The final 'coup d'etat' in the approved fashion may or may not come—German conditions are different in many important aspects of national life from the Italian. But already there is a suggestion of the citizens' pikes and street barricades. Hitler's followers seem to have directed their righteous indignation against the easy target of pacifism which, curiously enough, the much-maligned communists are championing. The German Communists emerge out of the mess of internal politics almost as bourgeois—Bohemian intellectuals and lovers and champions of letters and all the pacifist ideals that are associated with modern German literature.

GERMAN TRADITION.

We heard only last week of the street brawls in which the Hitle-

(Continued on Next Page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Sleeper Awakes?

We see that Mr. Jayakar, too, is in extremist. He has discovered all of a sudden that the British Government has not yet thrown its hands. He is, therefore, frantically demanding from the MacDonald Government a declaration of policy "giving India full responsible Government". This is sadly inconsistent. For, Mr. Jayakar is one of those men who, a few months ago, were thoroughly at one with the British and Indian Governments in the matter of reticence. He even admired their non-committal attitude on grounds of tactics and lost patience with his country and its leaders because they were too dull to understand fine points of strategy. Those grounds have not disappeared. Indeed, the Tories and the Liberals are now more prominently in the offing. To desert the sympathetic Labour Government at this juncture would be an unsporting act, not worthy of a cricketer, unless, of course, Mr. Jayakar has realised his former mistake, which is almost an impossible assumption.

Welcome Again.

It is always a pleasure to us to read what has now become a world-famous series of "Appreciations of the present situation" by the Government of India. It shares with very few things in the world, the rare quality of growing on one, inspite of—or beause of?—its monotonous repetitions. Not that there are no varying shades to mark a vague distinction between one 'Appreciation' and its predecessor. There certainly are. To take the latest, the one issued from New Delhi on December 18, while it favours us with some familiar news and equally familiar prophecy, it also adds some deft and clever touches to the previous picture. We, of course, do not refer to the resumption by "extremist newspapers of "violent writings" after the lapse of the Press Ordinance. Nor do we refer to the conduct of the police and "their devotion to duty, discipline and restraint in the face of almost continuous strain, provocation, abuse and social boycott". We take all this for granted, as we must.

The Moral Missed.

But we note that no attempt has been made to connect the terrorist movement with the Congress. This is a desirable feature of the 'Appreciation' which the whole country will appreciate. We also note that "the Civil Disobedience movement, although checked in most districts and moribund in some, has still the same programme and has considerable force behind him." But this confession is intended solely to prove that "the need for constant vigilance remains in order to prevent a dangerous revival". It is really amazing how the bureaucracy misses obvious lessons. It has never occurred to it that, if the movement "still has the same programme and has considerable force behind it," after eight months of Ordinances. Lathis, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Sec. 144, there must be something radically wrong with these methods of meeting it. But there are none so blind as those who would not see.

Insulting Suggestion.

Apropos of the "leakage" that "greatly annoyed" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" says that .....he (Mr. MacDonald) resents the freedom with which one-sided accounts of confidential discussions have emitted, which is not understood in this country." We do not hold any brief for the "delegates". We know nothing about the accounts. We do not know which side "emitted" them. And we do not care to know. But this gentleman is talking with his tongue in his cheeks when he presumes to suggest, by contrast with innocent unsophisticated 'this country", as if it were the national characteristic of Indians to propagate one-sided news in a one sided manner. To confine ourselves deliberately to the Round Table Conference and to take just one instance—that of the "Times" of London the paragon of journalistic virtues, it is difficult to understand its impartiality and that too in regard to public discussions. There is not one single speech delivered at the Conference that has not been reported in it in a "one-sided" manner. One single illustration will suffice. Sir Pheroze Sethna—we leave aside Doctor Moonje—replied at length to Lord Peel's outrageous speech. There is not a word of the former's arguments in the "Times". This is perhaps impartiality as "understood in this country."

LONDON TAMASHA BREAKS UP FOR CHRISTMAS

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Delegates Still Wrangling Over Communal "Rights"

MUSLIMS REFUSE TO GIVE UP JINNAH'S 14 POINTS

LONDON, Dec. 18

The Round Table Conference will reassemble on 29th December.

Sir Bhupendranah Mitra did not leave for India to-day. He will stay here at least for another week for work in connection with the Conference. It is hoped that he will remain longer.

N. W. F. COMMITTEE MEETS.

A preliminary meeting of the Northwest Frontier Committee was held this afternoon, Mr. Arthur Henderson presiding. The Committee adjourned until December 29 after considering the procedure. Meanwhile a scheme of work will be drawn up.—Reuter.

UNIONISTS TO GIVE NATIONAL SUPPORT TO R. T. C. DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Condemning Mr. Churchill's recent speech with regard to Round Table Conference as unwise, Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, M.P., in a speech at Largs, Ayrshire, emphasised that it was not the official opinion of the Unionist party and it could not prevent Unionists from giving national, not party, blessing to India Conference is, as they hoped the Conference produced some sound and workable conclusions.

"THERE IS NO DIVISION AMONGST US"

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Aga Khan On Muslim Delegates To R. T. Conference

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Aga Khan has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to statements in the Indian press regarding work and policy of Muslim members of the Round Table Confedence from British India. As some of statements are inaccurate and misleading I think it necessary to inform people in India that the Muslim members of the delegation have acted as a unit and worked as a team. At every stage of their work, on every occasion, and on all points, which have formed subject of discussion in the Conference or its committees, or outside the Conference, the Muslim members have presented a united front. There has been no division among us on any occasion.

I earnestly appeal to Muslim public not to believe wild rumours and to trust their representatives who, while safeguarding political progress of their Motherland, are resolved upon maintenance of their legitimate and equitable rights."—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

With the appointment of the Minorities' Sub-Committee which will hold its first meeting on the 23rd instant the Hindu-Moslem negotiations have shifted to an entirely different stage. It was confidently hoped at the meeting at Chequers on 13th December that leaders of both the communities would realise the futility of prolonging negotiations and would come to some understanding regarding terms laid down in Mr. Jinnah's 14 points.

LIBERALS' NEW MOVE.

That hope, of course, has not been realised and fear is now expressed that the Minorities' Sub-Committee is not likely to achieve tangible success and that probably its deliberations will be postponed after one or two sittings till after Christmas. Meantime, the object of the proposals of a number of Indian Liberals is to strengthen hands of those Muslims who are still hoping to bring about a settlement.

MUSLIMS STILL UNYIELDING.

The proposals, however, have made no impression on the Muslim delegation who from time to time have made their position perfectly clear with regard to their minimum demand. Recapitulated, they consist briefly of following demands: (1) separate electorates, (2) representation in Punjab and Bengal on population basis, (3) Weightage in other provinces where Muslims are in minority, not as at present but the scale to be proportionately increased if official and nominated blocs are removed, (4) Separation of Sind, (5) Council Government for North-West Frontier, (6) Thirty-three per cent. representation at the Centre.

It is generally assumed that the Muslim delegation will not accept any scheme of joint electorates, but that they will probably be disposed to make certain compromise in the percentage of representation in order to accommodate the Sikhs in the Punjab and the Europeans in Bengal.

The shape that this concession is likely to take is not yet definitely outlined. The formula which Indian Liberals have drawn up is being discussed and since the publication of its main outlines one more proviso has been added, namely, "the agreements are on basis that all communities will co-operate in obtaining responsibility at the Centre."

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI INTERVIEWED.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer interviewed by Reuter with regard to the proposals said: "It is clear that these agreements are conditional on joint electorates and will not be assented to if separate electorates are claimed by Mahomedans; also on grant of full responsibility at the Centre."—Reuter's Special.

KHADDAR HOLDS FIRST PLACE.

—:o:—

Can Replace Most Foreign Fabrics.

FEATS ON THE TAKLI AT A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent).

JALGAON PETH, Dec. 19.

The All India Swadeshi Exhibition at Jalgaon, is attracting larger and larger numbers from this and surrounding districts. Khaddar naturally occupies the first place to the exclusion of all other textiles which exclusion is not felt at all on account of cotton, woollen and silken handspun varities. A stray visit to khadi stalls from the Punjab, Sawali, Wardha and Bombay convinces one that khaddar can easily replace foreign fabrics in the everyday needs of even fastidious customers. How best Gandhiji's little takli can help the boycott is well demonstrated by the Wardha Ashram Student, 400 yards per hour is the speed on the takli. How the best foreign dealers and medicines may be replaced by indegenous manufacturers can well be seen at the Bengal Chemical stall The Exhibition promises to be a great success. Persistent requests from visitors and stallholders are inducing the organisers to extend the period of the exhibition beyond 24th to about 29th nextx. Varnashram Swaraiya Sangha proceedings begin on the 28th and its delegates will be able to avail themselves of visits to the exhibition.

INDIA'S DEBT TO ENGINEERS

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Viceroy Lays Foundation Stone Of Institute Building

A CALCUTTA FUNCTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Viceroy laid the foundation-stone this afternoon of the Headquarters building of the Institution of Engineers (India) in Bowabazar.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Mr. R. D. T. Alexander, Vice-President of the Institution, who after presenting the members of the Council to His Excellency, in a brief speech, requested His Excellency to lay the foundation-stone. Lord Irwin then addressed the gathering.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech His Excellency the Viceroy in laying of the foundation stone of the new Headquarters building of the institution of Engineers (India) at Calcutta said:—

"You have spoken to-day of the course of events which led to the decision of your Association to construct your headquarters building in Calcutta. It is eminently fitting that a city which is itself a monument of great engineering achievements, the home of many great industries and a centre from which has radiated so much that is concerned with the development of India, should be chosen for the focus of an organisation which is, I am confident, destined to play a very important part in India's future. I trust that with your present building established here, you will, before many years are past, have a whole family of similar buildings distributed among the important towns of India.

INDIA'S DEBT TO ENGINEERS.

No one can feel doubt about the potential usefulness of an Institution such as yours. The material advancement of any country is in no small measure dependent on its engineers. When we think of all that engineers have done for India in the past, of rivers they have bridged of the canals and roads and railways they have made, of the great buildings and great cities they have built, we cannot but be deeply conscious of the debt we owe them. Of this we had a conspicuous example two days ago when by the co-operation of rare human skill with the forces of nature a span of the Bally Bridge was so successfully placed. I would like to offer my warm congratulations to all those who were responsible for this great feat of engineering.

With the great reduction of European recruitment during the last 10 years an increasing responsibility for producing the right type of engineer has been thrown on to Indian engineering colleges. There is therefore a very real and very necessary function to be performed by an organisation which can keep careful watch on the working of these Colleges and which before it acknowledges their degrees must be satisfied that their standard of education qualifies their graduates for corporate membership of your Institution. I have been greatly interested too to hear of the valuable work done by the Institution especially in Calcutta in bringing students into contact at an early stage with the practical side of their future profession and the adoption by the public services commission of your examination standards as a qualification for the admission of engineers to public service is a tribute to the sterling work you have already done in all these activities.

My Government, you may feel sure, are deeply sensible of the services rendered to them by this Institution and indeed if I remember aright they have had one or two opportunities in the past of acknowledging in a practical way the services it performs. But you are no doubt also aware that in present financial circumstances, strict and ruthless economy has to be exercised in every direction and it is impossible to find public money for any objects not absolutely and immediately essential.

I trust that in succeeding years your Institution will go from strength to strength and will be a potent factor in upholding the great traditions which belong to the engineering profession throughout the world, and your chief justification will be the maintenance of those technical standards which make the first class engineer a man outstanding in any Company of men and of the ethical standards without which neither your nor any other profession can take the honoured place which is its due among the beneficient activities of mankind. The India of the future will have good reason to be grateful.—A. P.

PRABHAT PHERI CASE IN HIGH COURT

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Sentences Reduced

The revisional application made by Mr. M. S. Adhikari, a Law graduate and seven others, who were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, came up before Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court.

The accused who were members of the Karnatak Prabhat Pheri were arrested while passingg in procession at the Bazar Gate Street on October 16. The evidence against them was that they were singing certain songs which, according to them, connected them with the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangha which was declared an unlawful body by a notification.

SONGS OF LIBERTY.

Their Lordships, disposing of the appeal, observed that at the time of the arrest, the accused were singing the first line of a song which meant "The son of liberty has arisen." There was nothing objectionable in this line, but it must be presumed that the accused intended to complete the song, though a hymn of praise to the sun, seemed to have political references of an allegorical character, for instance one of the lines meant. "the redness of revolution is appearing on the lotus like face of the East."

CONNECTION WITH UNLAWFUL BODY.

Their Lordships held that the accuseds' conduct in singing such a song was sufficiently connected with the activities of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangha, and the inference was therefore justified that they were assisting the operations of that body.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but held that the sentences were severe. They, therefore, reduced the sentence of all accused from six months to the period already served by them, i.e., a month and a half. The fine of Rs. 100 in case of Nos. 1 and 2 was reduced to Rs. 30; while the fine of Rs. 30 in case of the remaining accused was set aside.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. P. A. Mahale instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2; Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the remaining accused.

DEATH OF TWO VOLUNTEEERS

—:o:—

Procession Pays Tribute.

The lathi charges by the police on last Saturday near the Opera House terminus resulted ultimately in the loss of two lives. Mr. Nizamuddin a Jamiatul-Ulema volunteer who was injured on the occasion died in the Congress Free Hospital, on Thursday night, Sjt. Kalishankar Bajpai another Congress volunteer, who had also received injuries on the same day died in the J. J. Hospital in the early hours of Friday morning.

MUSLIM'S BODY IN PROCESSION

The body of the Muslim volunteer was taken in a procession on Friday morning. Hundreds of Muslims, and Hindus joined the procession that started from New Nagpada at about noon. Reaching the Juma mosque the processionists stopped for about an hour where after the Friday prayers hundreds of Muslims joined in the funeral service led by the Khateeb of the Juma mosque.

After the prayers the procession again started. Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, Messrs Meharally, Sardar Pratap Singh and others accompanied the procession which terminated at Muslims Cemetary on Queen's Road, where the burial ceremony took place with the usual rites. The body of the Hindu will be taken to the crematorium to-day (Saturday).

Kalishanker Bajpai

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Another Satyagrahi Sjt. Kalishanker Bajpai, the President of the Worli Youth League, and a local Labour leader who was admitted for operation in the J. J. Hospital for rupture of the spleen on last Saturday, expired yesterday night. Sjt. Bajpai on last Saturday when marching with a national flag in his hand in the Babu Ganu procession, was injured in the lathi charge and removed by the ambulance volunteers to the Congress Hospital. He was later removed to the J. J. Hospital at 11-30 in the night on the same day. A successful operation took place and the doctors were under the impression that he was out of danger.

To a friend who interviewed him on Tuesday he said that he had received no less than 18 blows. He also said that Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, used to go to the hospital daily and see to his condition.

WHAT CAUSED HIS DEATH?

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The Director of Information writes:—

The statement which appeared in the Press that one N'zam-ud-Din, a volunteer of the Jamiat-Ulema, died last night in the Congress Hospital as the result of injuries received in a lathi charge is not correct. He died of double pneumonia.

Advance Swadeshi

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We are glad to announce the establishment of a scheme under which in a populous and conveniently situated centre in Bombay a hundred shops will be offered for tenancy to those who guarantee to sell only Swadeshi articles. The tenants will be asked to pay very reasonable rates and will have in addition the benefit of securing publicity through Nationalist journals. Please apply sharp to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

75 GROG SHOPS PICKETED

Two Volunteers Arrested

Seventy-five liquor shops in the Muslim localities of the city were picketed by 100 volunteers of the Jamiat-Ulma on Friday evening. In some places the picketers were abused by the customers. Two volunteers who were recently released from jail were arrested by the police.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Bombay's Response

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

The movement for the boycott of foreign cloth in the city continues unabated. Attempts are being made from various quarters to intensify further it by carrying the gospel of the boycott to every home in Bombay. The supreme self-sacrifice of Babu Genu, has added vigour to the boycott movement. The merchants are now slowly coming to the realisation of the fact that the boycott of foreign cloth at any rate is not and can never be a matter of mere political expediency.

COME TO STAY.

The boycott of foreign cloth has come to stay and it must stay, if India is to achieve economic salvation. As Mahatma Gandhi often puts it, foreign cloth must go out of this country for ever. Any compromise on this fundamental principle is bound to defeat its own purpose. When the dealers undertook not to deal in foreign cloth for some time, it was, it may be assumed, a matter of their choice to a certain extent. But things have immensely changed during the last several months. The boycott has now taken firm root and one can say that it has gone from the hands of the dealers into the hands of the consumers. It is time the dealers put their brains together and evolve a scheme by which they can drive the foreign cloth from the city for ever. Any number of patched agreements will not solve the difficulty.

Concerted efforts, I notice, are being made in the city by a number of organisations started for the purpose to intensify the boycott and Swadeshi activities so that every citizen should be imbued with the boycott spirit. Swadeshi "Bhandars" have been started at a number of places. Time is fast approaching when one hopes it will be needless to carry on a propaganda asking people to boycott foreign cloth. I reliably understand that a scheme is under contemplation by which the problem of the boycott of foreign cloth will be permanently solved.

SCQUEL TO JAWAHIR DAY AT GHATKOPAR

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(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 19.

Further hearing in the case against Mr. K. F. Mehta, and 21 others of Ghatkopar, who were arrested on Jawahar Day (16th ultimo) at Ghatkopar, was resumed to-day at 8-45 a. m. by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Domingo at Bandra.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai, the News Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was the first defence witness who was examined by Mr. R. S. Balsara, the pleader, on behalf of the accused No. 1.

Mr. Karai said that he knew the accused No. 1. He had given the 'Letter of Authority,' dated 29th October 1930, which authorised him (the accused) to represent the "Chronicle," for reporting meetings etc. and for taking interviews, whenever required. He further stated that the reports, in the issues of the paper shown to him, were submitted by the accused on different occasions. He knew that the "Jawahar Day" was to be celebrated all over India. He had instructed the accused on the 15th of November to report the function of "Jawahar Day" th enext day at Ghatkopar.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor, the witness said that the 'Letter of Authority', given by him to the accused, was both for reporting meetings and taking interviews. There was at present no correspondent other than the accused at Ghatkopar.

In the re-examination, the witness stated that reporter's name was never published in the paper along with his report. The accused was in the lock-up for more than a week, and hence he did not received any complaint in writing from the accused during the period.

Replying to the Court, the witness said that the accused was drawing a salary of Rs. 100, since 1st of November, but before that he was paid for piecework.

After another witness gave evidence on behalf of the accused No. 4, the hearing fa asdjourned to Saturday at 9 a. m.

56 SATYAGRAHIS ACQUITTED

Ville Parle Case In High Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court acquitted Prof. Dhamanand and 55 others including 3 ladies who were arrested at the time the Upnagar Satyagraha Chhavni of Ville Parle was raided. The Chhavni was declared an unlawful body by a notification dated 10th December, and the next morning they were arrested.

The case was forwarded for review to the High Court by the Magistrate in pursuance to the High Court's circular issued as a result of the judgment in Mr. Nagindas Master's case.

The accused did not take part in the case.

Mr. Nilhantha Atmaram appeared as *amicus curiae* on behalf of the accused.

COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

As the material point was whether the accused had knowledge of the notification, the evidence of Mr. Jayakar, Collector of the Suburban District, was taken by their Lordships.

Mr. Jayakar deposed that the camp was raided at 5 a. m. on the morning at the notification was read out to the inmates in English after which the accused were arrested at 6 a. m.

Mr. Nilhanth Atmaram drew witness' attention that according to the evidence the accused were arrested at 5 a. m.

The witness said that it was probably a mistake on the part of the Sub-Inspector who gave evidence in the Lower Court.

JUDGE'S RULINGS NOT CORRECT.

The Advocate General then argued on behalf of the Crown. He sought to make out that the ruling given by their Lordships in the Grant Road Prabhat Pheri Case, Mr. Nagindas Master's Case and the Nasik and Satara Case was not correct.

OVERT ACTS UNNECESSARY.

Consel argued that if the accused were members of the association at the time of the notification was published, they should be held to be guilty under Section 17 (1), even without any overt acts being proved. Though the status of the association was charged by the notification, the accused did not cease to be members.

Counsel concluded that it was only for the other parts of the Section that overt acts wede necessary. But to convict for membership no overt act was necessary.

In support of his contention, Counsel relied on the judgment of Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and Mr. Justice Barlee in the case of Mr. Tulpule, ex-President of the Poona Municipality and Poona Congress Committee which was brought to the High Court on an application by the Bar Association of Poona.

ACQUITTED ON PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused on the principles laid down in the recent cases viz. Grant Road Prabhat pheri case, the Nasik and Satara cases, and Mr. Nagindas Master's case.

Their Lordships re-affirmed their previous ruling that sufficient time must be allowed to the accused after the notification that overt acts must be proved from which membership of the unlawful bodies could be inferred.

NEW LEVY ON BOMBAY CITIZENS

—:o:—

Over 7-1/2 Lakhs To Be Recovered For 1929 Communal Riots

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has awarded compensation to the tune of Rs. 7,54,710 to persons who claimed damages arising out of the communal riots in Bombay in February and May 1929 and has ordered the Municipal Commissioner to recover the said amounts by an additional levy to the general tax.

The order is passed under 1 of the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902. The tax is to be levied in the 'B', 'C' and 'D' Wards, excepting Gamdevi, Chaupatty, Walkeshwar, Gowalia Tank Road, Peddar Road and Mahalaxmi.

PERSONS EXCLUDED

The following persons and institutions are exempted from paying additional tax:—Public institutions, Justices of the Peace, title holders from Government, Government or Municipal Servants, Non-Hindus and Non-Mahomedans, and all persons who were awarded compensation.

'MAC' WALKS INTO LLG'S TRAP.

(Continued from page 10

minating factor in the body poli-

WHEN JEW MEETS MUSLIM.

Claiming to speak for the Liberal Party, although confidently assuming that he was speaking for the whole English people where India was concerned, said "Sir Rauf Isic" better known as Lord Reading, that it is idle to think of "Dominion Status" for India at present. When he said this, his eyes were towards Mr. Mahomed Ali who it will be recalled, threatened the other day that his 70 millions will join the Arabs in swallowing the few million Jews of the world.

EXAGGERATED REPORT OF M. P.'s BEING RAGGED

The Press gave an exaggerated account and the "Daily Herald" made capital of some disturbance caused at a meeting presided over by Mr. Marley, M.P. The truth however is this Lady Synthia Mosley did not arrive until the first "big battle" was over when one of the Indian boys was refused a hearing. Not only she was allowed to conclude her speech, but she received prolonged applause at the end. For it is common belief amongst the Indians here that she is deeply and sincerely interested in India, and we all like her for that, whatever her policts. And ia-x shouts during her speech were not all her but for a Prince Hanululu of Jamaica, who was continually asknng her what her father did for India. Then when a youngman asked Mr. Wellock, M.P., what was he going to do abuot the news from India half a dozen stewards rushed at him and in the struggle that followed he was hit.

Then again when Miss Wilkinson began to speak another youngman asked her what she thought of the members of the R. T. C. and when she refused to reply (or it may be she did not hear) a voice from another corner of the Hall came that they were renegades. The Press mentioned all this.

FAIR PLAY FOR ARABS.

'Palestine was our Imperial question" said Miss Farquharson, the charming president of the National League, when introducing Lord Islington, the chief speaker of the evening, to a rather picturesque audience mostly composed of ladies of high rank in their pretty evening gowns at a demonstration held after a reception in the Hyde Park Hotel, the most expensive and luxurious rendezvous of the West End. "The National Home does not mean a Zionist Estate" said Lord Islington, who spoke about an hour on the subject, and a thunder of applause greeted his conclusion that all he wanted was "fair play for Arabs". Other speakers included Syed Jamal Husenl Affndi, Maulana Mohamed Ali, and Lord Dansfort. The most noticeable feature of the evening was a group of the fully uniformed Fascist Militia under a Captain who informed me that it was an "Imperial Fascist Militia of England" and had nothing to do with Italy, and I thanked him for this information. About 15 Indians, Palestiniars, Arabs, Egyptians, together with 200 other guests filled the hall to capaciyt. To my surprise I met there a couple of English Jewish friends who recognised me and came to inform me that it was an Anti-semite, Imperialist, Fascist crowd. "Can't you see"? They earnesity asked, and as I had to go elsewhere that evening I heartily agreed and hastily left.

There is a fever of "At Homes" with no homes in London this season. I should have called it a "reception" but for the absence of a charming hostess. In the Indian terms, it was a garden party for when I arrived at the Southfield Mosque I found Mr. Zafarullah Khan receiving the guests at the door of a big tent in the large ground of the mosque house. To have this enterprise in this England of ours when it is winter here is especially commendable.

CENTRAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION SOCIAL.

From Southfield I went to Knights bridge where they were having a variety performance and arrived in time to see Col. Werliker with his two charming daughters busily speaking with Mr. Wajid Mahmood the president of the Association. Mr. Saklatwala, Mrs. Byramjee and Sir Albion Banerjee, were talking with a group of others mostly students assembled. The music by Mr. Raj and the Indian song by Mr. Lahiri received repeated ovations from the audience. The performance was a great success the credit of which is mainly due to Mr. Honriques, the organiser, Messrs. Wajid, Roy, Sinha, Lahiri and Ram Ghulam. I did not however make out what the idea was of serving "free refreshment and how they can akord to do so every now and then.

SOUL OF MAN UNDER HITLERISM.

(Continued From Previous Page.)

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rian rabble took such a bloody part. Their demonstrations against Herr Remarque's 'All Quiet On The Western Front' betray the worst featers of the ruffianism that passes for nationalist fascism. If this demonstration is to be accepted as a representation of Hitlerism in Germany, either Hitler's party is doomed or the German nation is doomed: and it is just a matter of time whether the fascist darkness shall envelope her or she shall be redeemed out of the short spell of a post-war nightmare. Germany will certainly resist the forces of darkness finally as she has resisted the darkest anti-national forces and outlived them. We are not in a position to gauge the exact strength of these new forces in conflict: but it is very difficult to believe that a nation that outlived the terrible war and its disastrous after-math, that has contributed, even under the conditions of iron militarism, to world thought and culture and ever keeps up the brilliant tradition of scholarship and literature, could be vanquished before the savagery and darkness of fascism.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yasukunj Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	2 Dec.
*Teurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec	24 Dec.
†Kaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
okushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan:	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
† Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
akusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
aruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Satsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan:	7 Jan.
inyo .. Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan,
Asama Maru ..	22000	4 eb.	10 Feb.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

SUPPORT AMBER TIPS.
Always insist upon having India's
National Drink,
AMBER TIPS TEA
The Tea of repute.
Recommended by The Boycott (Congress Committee.
Available everywhere.
AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED from 1st January, 1931.
Experienced and capable merchants should apply for terms:—
AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
Amber Tips Bldg., Byculla, BOMBAY 8.

THE CIGARETTE
that you'll eventually smoke!
It's flavour & gusto are so unique & so exquisite that
The CAMEL
THROWS INTO THE SHADE
All others & stands by itself
Smoke one & it will tell you!
Smoked by all leading Tobacconists
Sole Agents
INDIAN STATES AND EASTERN AGENCY LTD.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Auction Sales.

WINDGATE & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. WIND GATE AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Priscilla Villa (Miranda's House) Perry Road, Bandra, valuable specially made Household and camp furniture, such as Dining table, chairs, Dinner Waggon, Chesterfield suit, Roll-top desk, Pilot Radio with loud speaker short wave and broadcast, Portable Gramophone H. M. V., Records, Cabinets, Iron and wooden beds, Baby's cot, screen, Almirah, Dressing Chest, Cutlery, crockery, Portable Typewriter Remington's Binocular Camera, Single pole Tents Gold and silver pocket and wrist watches, links, etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. G. K. Kudav, widow of late Mr. G. K. Kudav, B. A. J. P., District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view from Friday from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WIND GATE AND CO.
Bandra, 18th December, 1930.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22061.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 21st inst. at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) of Dining Drawing and Bed Room Jacobean and Plain Artistic Furniture, Chesterfield suits, Singer Sewing Machine, Harmonium, Kirkman English Piano, very valuable Carpet, Gramophones, Cabinets, Silver Show Cases, etc. etc. at Sandhurst Road, Near Prarthana Samaj Junction, Opp. Vanita Vishram, Heera House Parekh Wadi. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STONES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Anthur Crawfort Market.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as corrugated iron sheets, wooden planks and pieces, empty perosene oil tins and drums, scrap iron, E. bulbs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE OF THE BUNGALOW OF SHETH HANSRAJ MORARJI AT BAZAR ROAD, GHATKOPAR.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 21st December 1930 at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Ghatkopar at the above place, by order of the Trustees of Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, all the balance furniture of the Bungalow including:—

Single and double door Cupboards, Almyrahs, Galichas, Carpets, Hindolo, Cash Boxes Glass and Silverware, etc., etc.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

The above is on view.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BABOOLNATH ROAD NEAR CHAWPATTY BAND STAND KNOWN AS DALMIA HOUSE.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchoodas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramgopalji Kamrikh Pandya and others Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Mainraj Rambhagat under the Composition Deed dated the 23rd April 1930, sell, by public Auction the undermentioned valuable Immoveable property on Friday the 9th day of January 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1738 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 16 of the west Chaupati Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City and Island and sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Babulnath Road on the South by Plots Nos. 15 A and B of the said Estate leased to Ramchandra Madhav ram Bhat on the West by Dadysett Road and on the North by Plot No. 17 of the said Estate leased to Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, and Cadestral Survey No. 2/395 Malabar Hill Division and forms a portion of the lands vested in the said Trust together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No 2653 (4) Street No. 23.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the said Trustees at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI AND Co.

Amusements

The CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
OUR X'MAS SPECIAL!

"Into my Heart!"
WAIT till you hear his Golden Voice in forgettable melodies! See him make love, see him fight, in this grand romance of Young Love in Old Spain!
All Talking Singing Romance!

RAMON NOVARRO
in
In Gay Madrid

A Robert Z. Leonard production with
DOROTHY JORDAN
LOTTICE HOWELL
From the novel "La Casa De La Troys" by Alejandro Perez Lugin
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS SEASON
At
Victoria Carnival
GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.
Rs. 3,000 Rs.
will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night from 4th December till 23rd December 1930.
1ST PRIZE RS. 100.
2ND PRIZE RS. 50.
Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.
Come One! Come All!!
and swell the Charity Funds.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 only

Crown Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
Time 5, 7, 9 and 11
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
Matinee at 3 p.m.
A MAHAVIR PHOTO-PLAYS present
A PRINCE OF THE PEOPLE
or
RAJ-DHARMA
featuring
Miss MANI and MASTER SHANKER
DO NOT MISS.

TO-MORROW, EXTRA SHOW at 10 a. m.
Rialto Talkies
To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Hear him sing "THE PAGAN LOVE SONG!"

RAMON NOVARRO
in
THE PAGAN
MOONLIT LAGOONS—WHISPERING PALMS—SPARKLING SEAS—JUNGLE THRILLS!
with
RENEE ADOREE
DOROTHY JANIS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

NO MORE ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, NASAL CATARRH, ETC., ETC.
Why suffer? Try Dr. Paul's Amrita Pills and get cured. Prompt relief, and permanent cure guaranteed. Small Phial Re. 1. Large Phial Rs. 2. V. P. Extra. S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, (H.W.), 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

With a small decline in New York Futures the local market ruled weak to-day with increased selling from export houses. Prices opened at Rs. 174/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 172/8 on increased selling. At the decline there was some covering which caused a recovery of As. 8/- but the same was lost in subsequent trading. There is no support and the market has assumed declining tendency. It is reported that the selling was influenced by expectations of a bearish forecast of the Indian cotton crop which is due to be out tomorrow. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 to 7 points but opening cables showed a decline of 10 points. Later advices reported improvement of 1 point from the opening level. The market closed at 4 p.m. with a weak tone as under:—

Broach A/M. 171/12
Oomra D/J. 141/4
Oomra March 143/8
Bengal D/J. 124/4
Bengal March 126/8

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 19.
75 Prelad Mill Jaranwala 193
110 Ital India Nandura 145
151 A. Damodar Jalgaon New 141
75 Do. Khamgaon 146 1/4
22 Prelad Mill Malkapur 193
100 Do. Veraval 150 1/2
44 Premji Harji Wun 140
77 Currimbhai Comptah 193
16 N. Parmanand Nandura 191½
60 Do. Sargoda 187½

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Dec. 19..

	To-day	Total.
F.G. M.G. Bengal	1600	7100
Fine M.G. Oomra	Nil	600

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 19.

December	137.70—2.20
March	121.10—1.10
June	116.50—1.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 19.
NEW CROP.

Bengal	135/140
Mathia	139/144
Khandesh	138/148
Akola/Khamgaon	144/152
Nagpur/Wardha	152/166
Barsi/Pandherpur	144/156
Jalna/Aurangabad	139/148
Khandwa/Sanavad	148/154
Indore	149/154
Ujjain	183/187

OLD CROP.

Miraj/Sangli	195/205
Coompta	192/210
Tirupur/Cambodia	220/247

Amusements.

Rialto Talkies
From Wednesday 24th to Sunday 28th December only
EVERY MORNING AT 10 A. M.
... BUSTER ... KEATON ...
In
"SPITE MARRIAGE"

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
To-day 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Sunday Morning at 10
at Reduced Prices.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance
HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

EMPIRE
THEATRE.
4, 6-30, & 10 p. m.
An All-Talking Comedy De Luxe
DIVORCE MADE EASY.
Featuring the irresistable Comedy Pair
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
and
MARIE PREVOST
A Masterpiece of Inspired Nonsense

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 12, Bruce Street, Fort.

Of Jecobean and English modern style very handsome complete household plain furniture, cabinet grammophone, Collard and Collard piano, rich morrocco upholstered chesterfield suites, English plated and crockeryware, etc.

Property on view and catalognes are ready.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION AFTER RECENT RISE IN COTTON.

Markets Rather Nervous And Irregular.

UNDERTONE HEALTHY.

Bombay, December 19.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being covering by shorts and selling on reaction theory. The market opened steady and within half an hour recorded a rise of 10 points on short covering. At the advance there was scattered selling, particularly from New Orleans, which resulted in a decline of 24 points from the highest reached during early part of the session. The market closed irregular at a net decline of 10 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices lost 17 points to 9.44c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 19 points and a further rise of 2 points was registered on short covering. In the afternoon there was some selling which was well absorbed and the market closed at a rise of 17 to 19 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 17 points to 5.41 and sales amounted to 3000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 20 to 17 points and Egyptian prices closed at a rise of 16 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York highest 9.94 (10-30 a.m)
New York January lowest 9.70 (2-32 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 18th instant as under:—

11-30 a.m. Market mixed, some fresh buying meeting liquidation.

8-45 p.m. Market held advance fairly well but no trade behind it here.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the covering by shorts and selling on reaction theory.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.41
Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 175 equal to 3.96
Difference 145 pts. equal to Rs. 63
New York May (close) 10.24 equal to 5.12.
Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 175 equal to 3.96.
Difference 116 pts. equal to Rs. 51
Liverpool—New York.
(At Liverpool close Jan. 68, May 58 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton New Orleans selling on advance also reaction Stock Exchange.

LACK OF TRADE SUPPORT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. states:—

Prices relapsed again due to lack of trade support. Although trade feeling is now strengthening that prices at around 9 cents cannot be far from bottom, outside operators appear undecided. There seems an air of usual optimism, which may prove to be right or wrong, that the turn of the year may dawn with an improvement in the World's trade and this hope may lead to further "short" covering and possibly some investment buying.

Several Bank failures are reported in America but it appears most of them, are small Country Banks. Though these Bank failures may now cause a demoralisation in economic spheres, this will have a far-reaching effect in reducing the next acreage. It is these small Country Banks who used to finance farmers for production purposes and their disappearance will compel the farmers to restrict loans for fertilisers, seeds, etc. Although any material advance yet looks highly improbable, it cannot be denied that there exists still a considerable "short" interest which will show nervousness on any signs of trade improvements.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool December 18.

Dec. close at s.4|6d. — 5-8d
Mar. close at s.4|8 1|8d. up 5|8d.
May close at s.4|9 5|8d. up 1|2d.

WHEAT CHICAGA MARKET.

Dec. per bushel d. 77 up 1|4
Mar. per bushed d. 79-1|8 unchanged.
May. per bushel d. 81 unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATION.

Feb. 10.77 — 16.
Mar. 10.78 — 15.

WHEAT CHICAGO CABLE.

"Market closed rarely steady. Prices declined on selling by cash houses and reports of more favourable weather."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS

Cloth and Yarns:—Conditions remain very unsettled, buyers still being cautious. Business therefore has been on a very limited scale. The following are this week's quotations:—

	This Week per lb.
20's Water Bundles	8-1|2 — 9-1|2d.
30's Water Bundles	9-5|8 — 10-5|8 d. (Liverpool Spot 5.24.)
40's Mule Bundles	11 — 13d.
Egyptian 60's	16 — 18d.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 18.

January	9.64—.17
Jan. (New Cont.)	9.70—14
March (New Cont.)	9.99—12
May (New Cont.)	10.24—.12
July (New Cont.)	10.46—.10
October (New Cont.)	10.65—.20
Middling Spot	9.80—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 18.

December	9.64—.18
January	9.69—.17
Middling Spot	9.44—.17

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 18.
New York. 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January (New Cont.)	unquoted
March (New Cont.)	10.11
May (New Cont.)	10.36

New York. Noon Call.—

January (New Cont.)	9.85
March (New Cont.)	10.12
May (New Cont.)	10.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 18.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 56,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
December		5.26+.17
January	5.26	5.26+.17
February		5.30+.16
March	5.36	5.36+.17
April		5.41+.17
May	5.46	5.47+.16
June		5.52+.16
July	5.58	5.58+.17
August		5.62+.17
September		5.65+.16
October	5.70	5.70+.17
November		5.74+.18
December		5.78+.18
Middling Spot		5.41+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

Broach, Good	unquoted.
Broach, Fully Good	3.95+.20
Broach, Fine	4.15+.20
Oomra, Good	3.40+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	3.60+.20
Oomra, Fine	3.80+.20
Bengal, Good	3.15+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	3.30+.20
Bengal, Fine	3.45+.20
Scinde, Good	unquoted
Scinde, Fully Good	3.30+.20
Scinde, Fine	3.45+20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

December	7.47+.16
January	7.47+.16
March	7.60+.16
May	7.79+.16
July	7.98+.16
September	8.13+.16
November	8.33+.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	8.00

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 19.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 18-12-30	6590000	6450000
Receipts Yesterday 18-12-30	56000	38000
Exports to date 18-12-30	3673000	3924000
Stock at Ports 12-12-30	4149000	2651000
Stock Interior Towns 12-12-30	1816000	1459000
Stocks Liverpool 12-12-30	917000	814000
Visible Supply 12-12-30	8177000	6278000
Quantity in Sight 12-12-30	9457000	10109000
Quantity out of Sight 12-12-30	4369000	5325000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,238
Central India	1,707
Barsi-Nugger	1,836
Berar	3,815
Central Provinces	2,525
Dholfera	199
N.-W. Provinces	532
Rajputana	217
Sind-Punjab	826
Compta-Dharwar	173
Westerns-Northerns	2
Egyptians	1,150
Cotton	15,230
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,061
Linseed	702
Rape, Rai Mustardseeds	44
Gingellyseeds	1,170
Poppyseeds	45
Groundnuts	31,831
Castorseeds	4,993
	Tons.
Coal	6,051

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AND EYEGLASSES

BALIWALLA & HOMI
OPTICIANS

HORNBY Rd DHOBI TALAO BOMBAY KALBADEVI Rd PAREL

STERLING SILVER
Miniature Wrist Watches
Made by
WEST-END WATCH Co.

High class keyless lever movements with 15 Jewels, cut compansated balance and steel hair-spring Well-made substantial Silver Cases of fancy cut glasses. White enamel with bold figures and hands marked
WEST-END WATCH CO.

Fine Silver Rs. 32.

MOHANDAS KAMALSY

13-14, Mumbadevi. BOMBAY.

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SILK! TUSSORE!!
KHADI SILK!!!

Manufactured in our Factory at Surat.
The best SILK TUSSORE, KHADI, SILK SUITINGS,
Plain, designed and striped silk shirtings,
SILK SAREES of many varieties
Can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE
DWARKADAS MANSIONS
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
A TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

PLEASE

THE PAHLAVI REGIME IN PERSIA.

—:o:—

Outspoken Comment.

On November 5, at the Royal Society's Hal,, Mr. D. Bourke-Borrowes lectured to the Central Asian Society upon "Changes and Developments in Persia during the Pahlavi Regime." Lord Lamington presided.

Mr. Bourke-Borrowes, in examining the developments in Persia since Reza Shah's accession on December 10, 1925, first explained the form of government, which, he said, was peculiar. By the constitution the monarchy was stitutional and the Government of the country was controlled by a single Chamber elected for two years on the basis of manhood suffrage. Actually the Government to-day was an Autocracy with an admixture of parliamentary and civil government, but with the tendency to concentrate all important business in the hands of a very small group. In 1928 all parties were fused into one, and for the seventh Majlis nearly all Government candidates were elected (Out of 125 sitting members, 90 were under Government control). In short, representative government seemed to be decadent in Persia.

The Shah's authority rested on the Army—a conscript force of about 40,000 men, well disciplined but lacking as yet in transport, engineering, and medical services. A Navy was being constructed in Italy for patrol and anti-smuggling services in the Persian Gulf, consisting of two gunboats of 1,000 tons each and four of 350 tons each: it should be in commission early in 1931. Military Expenditure amounted to over 39 per cent. of the Budget, and with the prospective naval expenditure and other developments, would probably soon surpass that figure. The Ministry of war was under no sort of Parliamentary control.

The Persian Army was at present organized only to maintain internal order. Nearly every year during the Pahlavi regime there had been tribal revolts, which, however, the Central Government, by blending military action with diplomacy and bluff, had suppressed. The construction of a fortified road across Luristan was an important factor in tranquillising the toughest tribal area in Persia.

Turning to works of public utility in Persia, the lecturer mentioned the Persian's inheritance, after the War, of the road systems built by the Russians and British. Road construction was going ahead; there were now more than 7,000 motor vehicles of all kinds in Persia. This development had been the main factor in the modernisation of the country.

FANTASTIC SCHEME.

Of the great Railway scheme in Persia, from North to South the lecturer remarked, that with the present income the line was likely to take 30 to 40 years to build; it could not, therefore possibly be constructed without foreign assistance. Nor was there any hope of obtaining interest on the Capital invested. As for the object, in the North, of breaking the Russian economic stranglehold on the rich northern provinces, it was incredible that the two main products, rice. and timber, could complete, after an overland journey of more than a thousand miles to the Gulf, in the markets of the world. This North to South Railway, in short, would be an immense drain on the country's resources without corresponding benefits. But this suggestion might be made. Would it not be profitable to study the question of completing the Southern railway section, linking it up with the motor-road near Dizful, and of fitting an irrigation dam into the fine railway bridge built across the Karun River at Ahwaz, with a view to organising an irrigation scheme in the plains of Khurizstan?

Very much useful work had been done by the municipalities in Persia, such as widening the main streets and enforcing sanitary measures.

From the commercial aspceet, the lecturer said that the outstanding feature of recent years had been the remarkable increase in Russian trade. Persian merchants exporting raw products to Russia had to take in exchange ninety per cent. in Russian goods, and ten per cent. in cash. All buying and selling valuations were fixed in Russia by the Soviet Government. Russian imports now represented more than one-third of the total imports.

Persia was considered sound financially. The Budgets had been balanced; the National Debt was almost negligible; there was a strong balance of trade in Persia's favour if the oil industry were taken into account. But anxiety existed over the ever-increasing taxation and over the method recently adopted to solve various financial problems. Mr. Bourke-Borrowes devoted some attention to the slumping of the kran in 1929 and 1930 and to the decisions and methods of establishing a gold standard—a conversion which was bound to be very expensive.

The judicial and educational reforms in Persia were then dealt with, the particular point being made that Persian youths should devote their energies to all kinds of technical and modern educational subjects, sacrificing if necessary, the poetry and philosophy for which in the past the country was so justly famed.

Social progress had moved forward less spectacularly than, say in Turkey. The burning question was that of the unveiling of Muhammadan women in the towns—the majority of women in the rural districts, of course, were unveiled.

INTERNAL SITUATION.

Mr. Bourke-Borrowes summed up the internal situation of Persia as follows:—

(1) A higher national spirit was evident, which, however, sometimes tended to drift into challens of extreme nationalism.

(2) Despotic Methods were dominant, but, on the whole, general administration was more efficient and worked harder than in the past, while beneficial reforms had been introduced.

(3) The increased stability of the Central Government made for greater centralization, and consequently, for the unification of the country, while the growth of military power, together with improved communications, had established more law and order in the provinces, and, consequently greater security of life and property.

(4) In contrast with the lack of policy prevailing in the past, a definite programme of public works was being carried out. There was a tendency, however, to plunge into vast schemes of developments and of economic reforms without due consideration and study and without obtaining the best technical advice, with the result that immense commitments were being piled up, and there was also the danger of much money being wasted.

(5) While the general economic and financial conditions of Persia was as yet sound, taxation was increasing at a rate which threatened to throw too heavy a burden on the shoulders of the masses, and, consequently, to penalize trade and commerce.

(6) Persia was still a feudal country with a veneer of modernism; as long as the governing authorities clung to the belief that all development could be financed directly out of revenue, so long would the possibility of Persia's being able to emerge from her present state remain doubtful. Persia had set her foot on the first rung of the ladder of progress—it remained to be seen whether she could climb any higher in the future.

After delivering his lecture, Mr. Bourke-Borrowes showed some lantern slides, particularly of Teheran itself and of the Caspian provinces.—("Near East and India.")

—:o:—

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

—:o:—

The first annual general meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) was held at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on Wednesday. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar presided. The President gave a brief account of the work done during the year and referred to the work the Gesellschaft will do during the coming year.

Dr. B. P. B. Naidu gave an interesting talk on the late Prof. Haffkine.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GERMAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) proposes to give a number of scholarships in order to encourage the study of German in High Schools. The scholarships will be given to students of Standards IV, V, VI and VII (Matriculation class) who get the highest number of marks in German in the annual examination.

A number of high schools have decided to teach German from June 1931. It is hoped that a large number of High Schools will encourage the study of German. The attention of the high school students should be directed as much as possible towards technology, engineering, agriculture, medicine and other useful sciences, which are the great need of the country now.

Contributions towards this Fund may be addressed to Prof. G. M. Jadhav, Hon. Secrtary Deutsche Gesellschaft, Parel, Bombay 12.

MIND AS A POSITIVE FORCE.

—:o:—

Christian Scientists' View Of Disease

The mind is not a tool of the body, useful only in the service thereof. It is a power over the flesh as absolute as the superiority of God to man, and it is kin with God.

Paul Stark Seeley, of Portland, Oregon, a member of the board of lectureship of the First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass., so stated his faith in an address on Christian Science in Victoria Hall, Westmount. Sorrow and discouragement and disease insinuate themselves into the consciousness and destroy the power of the mind, he declared. These things he classed among the negative influences.

The positive force was mind. Its power was equal to the exigencies of any life, but some knew better how to exercise it than others. The speaker found that to be discouraged was not a mark of intelligence, no matter how hopeless the situation may seem. The mind can find its way out, the mind can light the way through any labyrinth of pain and suffering, if only it is saved from the dampening influences of negative suggestions. Character is necessary if one would keep his eyes raised and refuse to permit his attention to be narrowed down to negative things by the power they have to distract him; but one may develop character.

Mr. Seeley illustrated his points by narrating stories of some whom he had known who found comfort in the doctrine of Christian Science. He also explained that man was created to be a witness to the creation of God; how then could he be without the faculties necessary for the understanding of that creation? And by inference was he not then one with God in the sharing of these faculties?

At the same time Christian Scientists were not without a knowledge of pain, although they knew it as something that may be conquered, like disease, by the power of mind. They had experienced it he said, before becoming Christian Scientists, one had to be properly armed to fight it.

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BRITISH MISSION IN CHINA

—:o:—

Ex-Commissioner's Reminiscences.

—:o:—

MONTREAL (By Mail).

A common porcelain bowl, containing pure water, was the only acknowledgment the natives of Wei-Hai-Wei gave Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston, K.C.M.G., upon his retirement last October 1 as British Commissioner there. But this was the highest possible compliment that he could have been paid by the two hundred thousand people he had ruled for three years as the representative of the British Crown for that district.

On his way back to England after having spent 32 years of his life among the Chinese, Sir Reginald sailed from Montreal aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Richmond. Interviewed in his cabin just before the liner sailed, he discussed, briefly, incidents which took place during his extremely interesting and useful career in China, seven years of which he has spent in the capacity of tutor and companion to the ex-Emperor of China.

An interesting and unique situation with regard to the renouncing of the throne by the former Emperor was revealed by Sir Reginald during his conversation on that subject. "The Chinese Republic of to-day was actually brought about by an Imperial Decree," he stated. "The Emperor in drawing up this compact with the Republican party, declared that he was relinquishing his Imperial rights because he believed that it was the desire of the majority of his subjects that he do so. Yet from 1911 until 1924 he still remained at the Imperial Palace, kept up his court, and retained his title of Emperor, although he was completely shorn of all the power that in former days went with the title.

In 1924, however, Feng Yu Hsiang, known as the Christian General, invaded the Forbidden City, and forced the 'Emperor' to evacuate his palace." It was at this point, Sir Reginald explained, that he brought the Emperor safely into the legation quarters, at Peking, during November, 1924, shortly after he had been appointed warden of the Summer Palace. Another honor, which the Emperor had conferred upon him previous to the appointment, was the Button of the highest of the nine official grades, and also the Sable Court Robe. The Emperor, he stated, is at present living at Tientsin under Japanese protection.

OBJECTED TO DECISION.

Discussing the recent decision of the British Government to hand over Wei-Hai-Wei to the Chinese Nationalist Government, Sir Reginald asserted that this decision was thoroughly unpopular with the inhabitants of the city. "They strongly objected to being handed back to their own people," he said. "They seemed quite content to remain under British rule and protection which had lasted for 30 years, and greatly feared that they might be obliged to come under the jurisdiction of Shantung province, which would lay them open to mismanagement and the horrors of banditry.

"Howeevr, an arrangement was made by the British Government that Wei-Hai-Wei would become a separate unit under their own local government, directly responsible to the Chinese National Government instead of the Shantung administration, with the further understanding that the British fleet would at any time have free access to the city. Unlike Hong Kong, which is actually owned by Great Britain, Wei-Hai-Wei was merely a colony. under the protection of Great Britain. Shanghai, on the other hand, is international, with the British predominating.

"The Chinese would like very much to regain control of Shanghai, because it is the wealthiest city in China. But they would not be able to do so without the consent of Britain, Japan, the United States, France and several other powers who have vast interests there. The administration at Shanghai is also international."

Drawing a picture of the ceremony in connection with the secession of Wei-Hai-Wei by the British on October 1, Sir Reginald stated that at the farewell ceremony he read a message from Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, before the people, and after a brief speech made by himself, he was presented with a porcelain bowl containing pure water by the elderly village headman. "This is a very old custom," Sir Reginald declared, "but performed only upon very rare occasions, and I take this as a very great compliment from the Chinese people. The act is symbolic of the purity of the British administration at Wei-Hai-Wei."

Sir Reginald was included in the King's birthday honors this year, being knighted for his services rendered in China for the British Government. He is an accomplished author, among his works being "From Peking to Mandalay," "Lion and Dragon in Northern China," "Buddhist China," "A Chinese Appeal to Christendom," and "Letters to a Missionary," etc. He is able to speak the Chinese language perfectly, and can converse in Japanese.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE JOBLESS CHEEKED.

Police Disperse Gatherings In Canada.

—:o:—

MONTREAL, (By Mail).

More than thirty persons, including several policemen, were slightly injured when jobless men, accompanied by sympathizers, attempted to hold gatherings on Champ de Mars and Dominion Square. Both gatherings proved to be fiascos when the police appeared on the scene. No one was injured seriously enough in the clash with the police to necessitate removal to the hospital and no arrests were made.

Director H. Lagevin had been advised on Thursday that the jobless were to stage a parade at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. As a result he ordered his men to be in readiness. "There will be no parade or public demonstration of this kind in Montreal," stated Director Langevin yesterday.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning over five hundred constables were stationed in various points of the central district of the city. About thirty motorcycle and mounted policemen were ordered to patrol certain streets and prevent group gatherings.

The telephone and teletype system in the director's office, where the headquarters staff of the force was gathered, kept them informed of the activities as they happened.

At 10.30 o'clock about 500 persons, including men and women, shouting, singing and waving "red" flags, appeared on Dominion Square. They gathered in a group and a speaker arose to address them. No sooner had the gathering formed on the square, than constables on foot, others on motorcycles and several mounted men appeared on the scene, headed by Inspector Richard Childs.

The demonstrators were ordered to disperse. Some started to walk away while others remained. The police then use force and also their batons. Several in the crowd were struck. The police in return were showered with sticks, rocks, etc., but the demonstration failed to materialize. The crowd then proceeded along Craig street in small groups, and headed for Champ de Mars, where they attempted to hold a demonstration, but the police were on the job there too and the crowd was routed, not before the police were again forced to use their batons and several of those who refused to move were injured.

Seeing that they were unable to stage any demonstrations, the jobless beat a retreat. Some wore "red" ties, some "red" mufflers, while others carried "red" cloths which they waved wildly. Many faces carried marks of bruises following police activities.

On one occasion when a group gathered in the centre of the Champ de Mars, several constables rushed at them. The police were surprised when met with a shower of red paper.

City hall was well guarded and several constables were stationed at all entrances, in order to avoid any demonstrations there.

Director Langevin stated yesterday that a party of Communists had asked him for a permit to hold a demonstration. This was refused.

Policemen, who dispersed the gatherings yesterday, were under the orders of Inspector Richard Childs, Captain Barnes and Young.

It was learned yesterday that circulars were passed around the city on Thursday night informing the public of the demonstrations.

BIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF WAR REVIEWED.

Man's Instinctive Love Of Fighting.

(By Mail.)

Ottawa.—Wars and their causes were treated biologically by Prof. J. G. Needham, of Cornell University, speaking before the Entomological Society of Canada. War, he said was an outcrop of man's deeply-seated and instinctive love for fighting. It would cease only when another of man's instincts proved the stronger—his protective instinct for women and children who, history taught, suffered just as much, if not more, through war than man himself.

Prof. Needham found the same love of fighting in man that he did in cockerels and bulls. It was man's superior intellect, he said, which enabled him to conquer the spurs of the cock and the horns of the bulls, that lifted him to the pinnacle of the animal kingdom. But this same intelligence was cast to the winds and brute sense ruled when man quarrelled with man or when two nations took to arms. Wars were fought without use of reason, were guided purely by racial, pride, hatred and the love of gory combat, Prof. Needham believed.

There were grounds for the belief, however, that wars soon would cease, Prof. Needham said. For one thing, war might prove a means of foreing better ends upon the world at large. Superstition and ignorance, were being stamped out, and the nations were learning to gather around a council table and not a field of combat.

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GEOMETRY OF THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

:o:

A Mathematical Analysis.

G. L. M. writes in "Indian Finance":—

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The Round-Table Conference has to meet around a round table because otherwise it connot meet at all.

The Round-Table Conference is round in shape because the world is round as proved by Colombus who reached the same place from where he started and therefore triumphantly declared that he had discovered "America"! (Spanish for "end of the World"); by Einstein who has shown that the earth is relatively round and by globe-trotters and cyclists who undertake a world-tour in steamers and railways.

The Round-Table Conference is round in size because great men are usually round (Note: In technical language they are called weighty persons).

The Round-Table Conference is round because it resembles a merry-go-round (namely, it starts from Federation and ends in Federation, it begins with speeches and concludes with speeches).

The Round-Table Conference is round because its results can be summed up in a figure which is round.

Exceptions:

The Round-Table Conference is thus described even if it meets round an Oval or suare Table because a Conference requires roundity in size, persons and speeches.

AXIOMS.

All delegates in the Round-Table Conference are equal to one another.

Each delegate of the Round-Table Conference is equal to anything or nothing.

POSTULATES:

Let it be granted that:—

That a Delegate to the Round-Table Conference has no "parts" and no "magnitude."

That the President of the Round-Table Conference is an angular figure that has no 'sides' but has an angle 'inclined' towards the British side.

That the length of the Round-Table Conference is not 'finite.'

DEFINITIONS.

The angle of a British Delegate of the Round-Table Conference is said to be 'acute.'

The angle of a British Indian Delegate of the Round-Table Conference is said to be 'obtuse.'

When the angle of the Indian Delegate is in the same line as the angle of the British Delegate, the former angle is called a 'right angle.'

A 'circle' is the plane figure in which the Round-Table Conference moves from the beginning to the end.

The 'centre' is the fixed point in the Round-Table Conference which has to be discovered by the Delegates.

To 'bisect' means to divide the Round-Table Conference into parts which may be equal or unequal.

No 'straight' lines can be drawn in any direction from any one point to any other point in the Round-Table Conference.

'Parallel' communal 'lines' are such that even if not straight they do not meet at the Round-Table Conference however far they might be extended in either direction.

THEOREMS.

THEOREM No. 1 (EUCLID 84.)

When the angles of the Indian Delegates are at a right angle to the angles of the British Delegates the figure so formed is a 'rectangle.'

THEOREM No. 2 (EUCLID 85).

When the angles of two Delegates of the Round-Table Conference are adjacent to each other but are not in the same line, the figure so formed is a 'wrangle.'

THEOREM No. 3 (EUCLID 86.)

When the angles of more than two Delegates of the Round-Table Conference are drawn in a circle, the figure so formed is a 'tangle.'

THEOREM No. 5 (EUCLID 807.)

The meals eaten by the Round-Table Conference Delegates are more then a 'square meal.'

THEOREM No. 5 (EUCLID 807.-

Any two sides of the Round-Table Conference are 'less' than the third side 'provided' the third side is the British side.

CORROLLARY.

The minority in the Round-Table Conference is larger than the majority 'provided' the minority is at a right angle to the British side.

THEOREM No. 6 (EUCLID 1009.)

If from the opposite side of the Round-Table Conference an intersecting line be drawn cutting the Indian side, then it will 'bisect' British India and Indian States, Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and depressed classes, India and Burma.

THEOREM No. 7 (EUCLID 2003.)

If two angles be drawn each to each and equal to one another and if an intersecting line be drawn from the centre of one angle to the centre of another, a Federation is formed.

UNIVERSE, A RHYTHMICAL CONCEPTION.

Eternal Conflict Between Science And Faith.

Under the caption "The Divine Artist" the Gazette (Montreal) writes:—

Man turns the telescope towards the stars and the microscope towards atoms and insects, and in both realms of research he is met by the Infinite. All human language about God must fall short of the reality. In our time, the old controversy about the rival claims of faith and reason has taken on another phase, or, rather, assumes a different diction. The main point of discussion to-day turns upon the question whether we are to regard the universe as a mechanical structure, self-sufficing and in itself complete apart from any thought of God, or whether the vast system in the midst of which we live must be conceived as the product of a Supreme Intelligence, and All-pervading Spirit. This is no new theme. It is as the pedigree of philosophy itself. The Aryan shepherds who gazed upon the stars were engaged with the self-same problem as afterwards came under the attention of Kepler and Newton. To them, Light was the symbol of Deity. They knew it to be the medium through which all else is seen and out of which all things grow. Unconsciously they touched upon the creative concept of the Mosaic cosmogony, and had they known it, could have recited the Psalmist strain, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth His Handiwork." Theology is the fruition of human experience, and the most outstanding fact in human history. Quite recently, one of our most eminent astronomers, a scientist of world-wide repute, has made a pronouncement that merits close study. Speaking at Cambridge, as Rede Memorial lecturer, Sir James Jeans said that neither biology nor engineering has been successful in helping to fathom the mysteries of the universe. Nature, this savant affirmed, is more closely allied to the concepts of pure mathematics which we call the structure of pure thought. The laws which nature obeys are less suggestive of those which a machine obeys in its motion than those which a musician obeys in writing a fugue, or a poet in composing a sonnet. We think it was Clark Maxwell who said much the same thing fifty years ago. He, also, was talking about atoms and stars. The conclusion reached was that an investigtaion of their motions wrought the conviction that some almighty mathematician had been at work among the stellar immensities. But a musical fugue? That suggests harmony and uplift of the musical strain to higher level. And a sonnet? That suggests the intention and active operation of an orderly mind resolving words into a rhythmical framework and compelling them to express a definite idea—

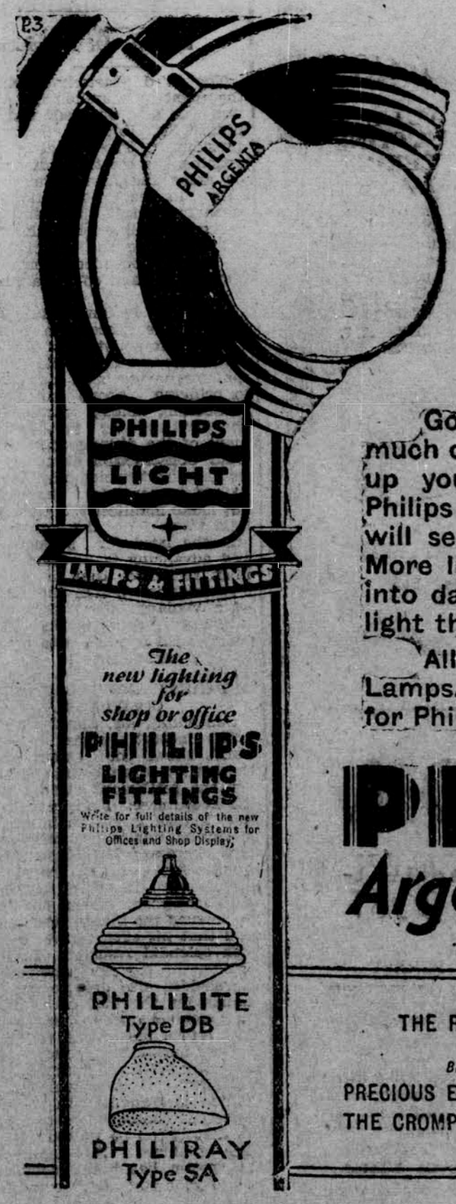
"Soul of those mighty spheres.
Whose changeless paths thro
heaven's deep silence lies,
Soul of that smallest being,
The dwelling of whose life,
Is one faint April sun-beam."

NOT A POOR PIECE OF ARTISTRY

Supposing that in the depths of some woodland we heard a voice acclaiming these lines; would we conclude it a trick of the winds? Suppose we found them scribbled on a scrap of paper, could we imagine that the tip-tap of falling leaves had imprinted them? That would indeed be a queer instance of "emergent evolution." The high orobability is we would set about asking what lover of poetry had been along the path and who was the author of the stanza or sonnet. We do make instruments to recite poetry or prose, and mechanical devices to resound the strains of music. But we also recognize that back of these mechanical media, or secondary agents, there must have been the inventive skill and directing genius of an artistic mind. Not to do so is to part company with common sense and utterly obfusticate all the known processes of the human reason What then? Is the cosmos misnamed? Is the univetse we know so poor a piece of artistry that it should fail to convey intimations of purpose, of design, on a level with those constructions we know have issued from the human intelligence? Yet, in the last analysis, this is the preposterous postulate of the materialist, and no talk about plasmic sequences and the automatic play of electrons, or chemical particles, will disguise the absurdity it involves. For it equally cuts the ground from under any scientific concept of the universe and the religious faith. The problem as a whole is no bigger and no less than the creation of the first speck of animate life, the first glint of consciousness. Some years ago, Mr. Huxley said that if he could get back of the geologic ages and stand nigh where the cosmical evolution began its course, he might expect to see matter blinking its way into consciousness. The Editor of the Spectator reminded him he need not travel that far, and pertinently asked why such evidence of Xenogenesis is not procurable up to date.

A UNIFIED PICTURE

It takes a mind even to form a picture of any object and bring togethed its relative parts into unified conception. It takes a mind to transfer an image from one plane of existence to another. It takes a mind to grasp the idea or uniformity of law and adapt it in modifying inert material so as to improve it after some higher model, as in the expression of all branches of human art. It takes a mind to select the ingredients which shall best subserve this re-arrangement and give it new potency, and, upon fresh levels, a new capacity of appeal. What is there in mass to decide its own quantity; in force to maintain a fixed capacity; in transformations of force to keep an exact and recognizable balance; in the integrations of gravity and dissolvings of heat, to formulate an environment adapted to the ranks and orders of creatural life? How comes it that the observed course of evolution enable man to interpret the serial upon an ascending scale? Why not downwards equally with upwards, supposing the materialist hypothesis be accepted? There is in experience an ascending scale which leads from matter and motion at one end to the resolution of truth, beauty and goodness at the other, however imperfectly these categories may have been realized. And every concept which takes lodgment in the human mind becomes for good or evil according to its quality, the source of new energy registering its influence in human history. Bergson puts the thesis pithily: "I see matter everywhere crossed by consciousness." And, in the process, matter is transformed. It is a fair analogy. Apart from revelation, it is all we have to go upon. But in saying this let it not be forgotten that the comparison implied is funded upon reason and experience. To once more quote Sir James Jeans: "We discovered "that the universe shows evidence of a designing or controlling power that has something in common with our own individual minds." The values of the spirit are produced upon the basis of nature as earth answers sky, and in response to the Eternal Light whose goodness encompasses all. In scriptural phrase: "By faith we understand that the worlds were created by the Word of God, so that the things appearing are not born of the things seen."



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THE BRITISH WAY OF DOING IT.

:o:

Threat Against Japanese Dealers.

According to the "Osaka Mainichi," the Japanese Commercial Attache in London has sent a report home warning the Japanese dealers engaging in the export of cotton goods to Britain that they should try to avoid dealings which might give rise to allegations of "dumping", especially as regards stockings and socks. Japanese cotton muslins, as well as stockings and socks, the report continues, are meeting with public favour in England. The quality of these goods has been improved, and "they will rank with other important exports from Japan." The pity is that they are now being imported into England at such low prices that British producers of similar lines are harbouring illfeeling against Japanese producers. The continuance of such action, the official proceeds, may induce the British producers to start a movement for obtaining protection for their own trade.

In the House of Commons samples of Japanese cotton socks were exhibited by Colonel Howard Bury, who, during question time, elicited from Mr. Graham a statement that the average price of stockings and hose imported from Japan in recent years had been in the neighbourhood of 3s. per dozen pairs.

Indian Yarn For Lancashire.

:o:

There are now some figures to substantiate the reports of Indian spun yarns being offered on 'Change in Manchester to which we referred a week or two ago. During the first half of the current fiscal wear India sent us 94,893 lb. of yarn, against 71,686 lb. for the corresponding period of 1929. Even with the increase, the quantity remains negligible. There has always been a certain amount of business in Indian spun yarn here, but with the growing use of Indian cotton by our own spinners it is likely to decrease. Generally speaking, Indian spun yarn is unreliable and unsatisfactory in use, but it happens to be suitable for certain purposes. It is used in the manufacture of mops, towels, and for mixing in waste spinning.

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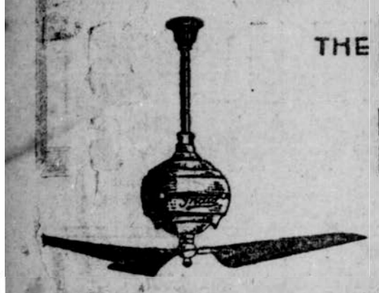

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BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Record Of Activities

The third quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. The Chairman in opening the meeting emphasised on unity and having more members in the Association. He strongly advised the members to persuade their friends shareholders in joining the Association as its success depended upon large membership and co-operation

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff vice President of the Association then reviewing the activities of the Association congratulated the Association for having been instrumental in bringing about considerable awakening among shareholders; the facts relating to the settlement of the disputes between the Tata Construction Company and its shareholders not only prove to be eye openers to shareholders but make manifest the great practical scope for the association and the need for strengthening and advancing it. Shareholders must remember that in this age, true salvation lies in the creation of a vigilant and enlightened public opinion. The only way to create such opinion is to organise under a common roof.

PARENT AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Continuing Mr. Shroff said:—

The report placed in your hands shows the extent of the the savings running into lacs under the settlement arrived at in the above case. I am glad to say that thanks in the main are due in this matter to our very vigilant Secretary Mr. Kapadia who for the first time traced the agreements in the Registrar's office last year. Even since then he pursued the matter and I am glad that his efforts have yielded such splendid results In my opinion the representatives of the shareholder also deserve our best thanks for the tact with which they conducted the negotiations. This brings me to the very important question of policy underlying the system of parent and subsidiary companies which in my opinion is fraught with so many dangerous consequences to investors that it can be turned into vehicle of abuse. This aspect of the system has been constantly before your committee who have already brought to the notice of the Government of India.

You will have seen from the report that our activities have been on the most constructive lines; we have had informal meetings of shareholders and we have heard their views; we have discussed with the Directors of the companies concerned controversial matters in a spirit of constructive co-operation and we have tried to arrive at amicable solutions after negotiation. In spite of all this, interested parties have rushed to press misrepresent our activities.

I would only add that if any interested party imagines that he would successfully bully shareholders by means of unworthy newspaper propaganda with a view to deflect them from pursuing the right course, he is much mistaken.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Regarding the Tata Iron Steel Company, in September 1930 the Committee sent a representation on the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors in which they expressed disappointment at the unsatisfactory results of the working of the company and pointed out that it had hopelessly failed to earn any return for the holders of the bulk of the capital invested; Your committee strongly emphasised the urgent necessity for retrenchment and elimination of waste. They insisted upon a thorough overhaul and invited an inquiry on the part of the Directors into the organisation of the company with a view to attain internal economies and remedy lack of sufficient direct contact on the part of the managing agents and Director with the works, mines, as well as Sales Departments outside Bombay. They further suggested the appointment of two new Directors from the general body of shareholders to be approved by them and, requested the Board to appoint a committee of independent members from the present Board the new Directors for the purpose of sifting the problems of reorganisation and retrenchment referred to in the representation.

On the invitation of the Board your Committee deputed Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, H. D. Nanavati, Phiroze Jehangir, P. N. Mehta, A. D. Shroff, Bhaidas Maganlal and the Secretary to meet and discuss with the directors the points raised in the representation; Accordingly two conferences were held between the association's representatives and the Directors; It was arranged that Sir P. P. Ginwalla should be appointed an additional Director; The Directors undertook to appoint a reorganisation and retrenchment committee as suggested by the association.

INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION BY MYSORE MILLS

The Committee also considered the report of the Director of the Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., and accounts of the above company for the year ending 30th February 1930 and authorised the Secretary to see the managing agents and obtain information on the points arising thereon. Accordingly the secretary, had an interview with Mr. D. N. Sirur of the managing Agents' firm.

The following are some of the points discussed at the interview:—

(a- Existence of large stocks of cotton; (b) Existence of capital debt; (c) Insufficient information in the profit and loss account; (d) Insurance of the Company's properties with Indian Companies; (e) Audit of the Company's accounts at Banglore.

At the meeting of the Company held on the 28th August 1930 the Secretary of this Association discussed the aforesaid points and requested the Chairman to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the shareholders for their information. This suggestion has since beeen accepted.

Mysorean Association : Annual Meeting

—:o:—

The fourth Annual General Body Meeting of the Mysore Association was held on Sunday, the 14th instant in the Association's premises at Matunga when a large number of Mysoreans was present. Mr. S. K. Gangadhariah of the Bombay P. W. D. President of the Association presided. Mr. Gangadhariah in his presidential address reviewed the progress of the Association in various fields during the last four years and he felt gratified to note that in the very short span of it's existence it had achieved much of its the aims and objects in social and cultural fields. Among the important activities of the Association, like literary and dramatic branch, physical Culture, Hostel, the most important was the Kenarese School for the children.

The following Office-Bearers were elected for the ensuing open. Mr. Dattatray Sales Officer Mysore Iron Works as President. Messrs. A. Subbarao S. R. Rao as Hon. Secretaries.

B. P. Mahomedan Educational Conference.

—:o:—

A meeting of the leading Muslim citizens of Bombay was held at the residence of Khan Bahadur Baakza at New Queen's Road on Monday last, under the presidentship of Nawab Saheb of Belha.

After Congratulating and garlanding Mr. Fakir Mahomed Curtay on his receiving J. P. ship at the desire of several leaders it was unanimously resolved, to organise the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference and a committee consisting of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baakza, Nawab Saheb of Behla Kazi Kabiruddin, Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, Mahomedali Allabax, A. R. Dimtimkar, Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay, and M. M. Khadar was appointed for the above purpose.

HINDUSTAN ACADEMY (U. P.) LITERARY CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil, (Oxon) General Secretary, The Hindustan Academy, U. P., Allahabad, writes:—

The annual Literary Conference of the Hindustan Academy (U.P.) Allahabad will be held in February 1931.

The object of the Conference is to afford to scholars and the literati of Hindi and Urdu an opportunity of coming together with a view to interchange ideas on literature and discuss modern literary and linguistic problems in regard to these two languages.

It has been decided that papers on different subjects be invited from Scholars of both languages and the authors be requested to read them in the Conference and that lectures by eminent persons be arranged to be delivered on the occasion.

The following is a list of subjects on which papers will be read or lectures delivered:—

1 Literary Criticism;
2 History of Literature;
3 Art;
4 Philology;
5 History and Antiquary;
6 Philosophy and Science;
7 Objects of the Academy.

The papers together with a report of the lectures and discussions will be published in Hindi and Urdu. It has also been arranged that the series of lectures delivered every year under the auspices of the Academy be delivered on the occasion. A detailed programme of the Conference will be announced later on.

Gentlemen desirous to read papers are requested to send a summary of their papers by the 15th January, 1931, so as to enable the Office to arrange for its notification in due time. All scholars and all those interested in the growth of modern Indian languages are earnestly requested to attend and take part in the deliberations.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION DRAMATIC COMPETITION.

—:o:—

A dramatic Competition open to all Parsee students of schools and colleges will be held on Sunday, 18 January 1931.

Competitors must select any one scene in English from a standard author, the scene to last not more than twelve minutes.

Helpers necessary to the scenes will be allowed to to each competitor, who must make his own arrangement as to costumes and make-up. The management will provide the necessary scenery.

Entries stating:—(1) name of competitor; (2) his/her address; (3) name of college/school to which he/she belongs, and (4) names of author, play and scene selected; must be sent in to the Secretary to P. O. Box 828 not later than 5th January 1931; though earlier entries by 22nd December 1930 will be much appreciated.

Three prizes will be awarded of which one will be specially reserved for competitors from schools.

Particulars as to the names of the President and Judges, and the place and hour of the performance, and the tickets issued, will be given in due course.

The Secretary will give any help required, if communicated to in proper time.

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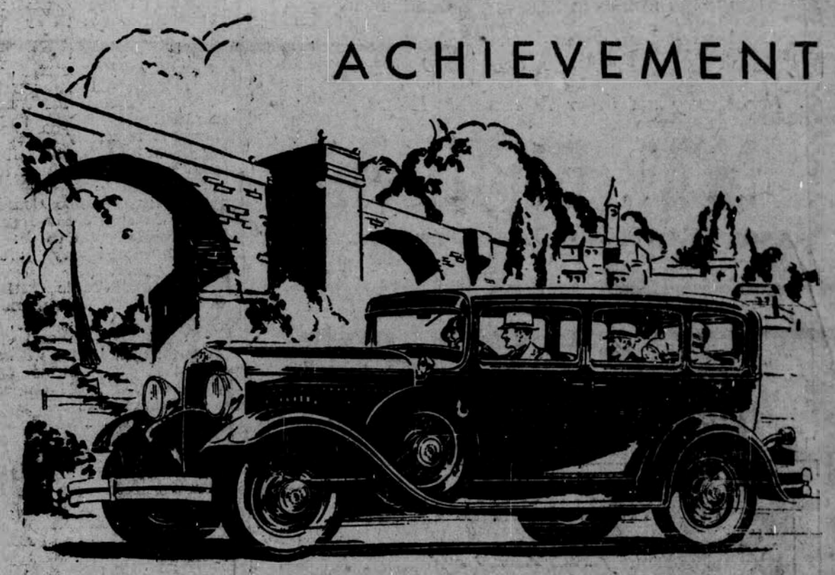

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Non; Officials Who Acted As Police Spies

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

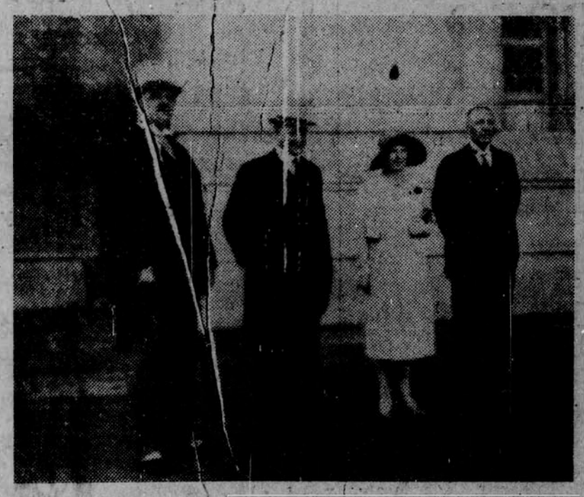
"I am not prepared to tell the names of the non-officials posted for watching the premises of the 'Hindustan Times' and the 'Tej' Press from whom I got verbal information about the arrival of Abdul Wahid from Allahabad with pamphlets headed 'All-India Congress Committee' said Nandkishore, Deputy Superintendent of Police Information Department, when cross-examined by Mr. Bose, defence counsel, before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, at the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. Kohli, Manager, 'Hindustan Times'. Proceeding he said that on the 13th instant during investigations at the 'Hindustan Times' Press he checked the vouchers and petty cash book and in the latter he discovered an entry made on the 12th instant regarding the payment Rs. 4-7-0 made to Abdul Wahid for railway freight to Allahabad. In the same book he found another entry regarding the purchase of galvanized steel trunks for Rs. 29-11-0 the voucher for which was missing from the file. Pamphlets entitled 'Eight Days' Interlude' which were distributed in Delhi on 'Jawahar Day' were distributed in some other places too. Answering defence counsel witness stated that the pamphlet was proscribed in the Central Provinces and he was not sure if it was proscribed in the Delhi Province as well. He held an identification parade that day in the 'Hindustan Times' office in which were also included some men of the 'Tej' Press who were called through the common door.

Madho Prasad, clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, in charge of Press Branch said that on the 13th instant Hassen filed a declaration in his office on behalf of "Jawahar Press". Kaban Singh Sub-Inspector, Police, produced some documents which he discovered during the search of a house inhabited by Gurkhas, Tewakley, another defence counsel raised an objection which was recorded by the Magistrate about the production of documents obtained after arrest. Sharam, Ledger Clerk, "Hindustan Times" deposed that on day of investigation he was sitting on his own seat near the first window. Bhagwandas, Sub-Inspector C. I. D. said out of the three trunks recovered from Kharag Bahadur Singh he took out one and posing to be an ordinary purchaser went to different trunk shops in Chandni Chowk with a cooly and a constable in plain cloths. One Mohammad Yassen and his servant, Mazharuddin, asked me if I had come from the "Hindustan Times" and remarked that they had sold such trunks to them. Witness further said that he knew Mohammad Hassen well and that the latter who was lately a student of Jamia Milya and was getting stipend therefrom was removed for working in the Congress. Premchand, another Sub-Inspector deposed that after investigation he prepared a list of the articles obtained in which was included the typed letter addressed by Hassen promising to pay Rs. 50 as hire for the use of their machinery, type and other material and Rs. 25 for hire of the building sublet to him. Further hearing is postponed to the 22nd instant.—A. P.

OPENING OF "BOMBAY CENTRAL"

"Chronicle" photo.

Sir Frederick Sykes arriving to perform the opening ceremony of the "Bombay Central."



"Chronicle" photo.

(Left to right) Mr. J. A. ones, Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. T. G. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Lady Sykes and Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway watching, "Lady Sykes" steaming in.

Patna Oriental Conference.

ASOKA A PARSI!

PATNA, Dec. 18.

Different sections of the All-India Oriental Conference held their sectional meetings to-day. Interesting papers were read in the historical and archaeological section were by Dr. R. C. Mazumdar on "Invasions on India" by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal on "a new light on Mahapana" and by Professor A. F. M. Abdul Razvi, who showed from contemporary Persian documents that four Indian Mahomedans visited Europe between 1750-1789 before Raja Rammohan Roy.

OMAR KHAYAM.

In the Arabic and Persian section a learned paper was read by Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi on "Omar Khayam". He threw fresh light on the subject and differed from the earlier authorities on questions of Omar Khayams birth, education and death.

Presiding over the Fine Arts Section Mr. Ajit Ghosh, Calcutta stressed great need for Museums of art in India.

BOMBAY KNIGHT ON SPOONER.

Sir Jivanji Modi, Bombay advanced rather startling theory when he stated that the first emperors of India Chandra Gupta and Asoka were Parsis. He quoted Dr. Spooner in his favour and another great authority who was of the opinion that during that period Iran had great influence on India, its covilisation and architecture.

Members of the Conference later visited Khuda Bakhsh Library, which is rich in Arabic and Persian manuscripts and were entertained at a garden party by Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Palan.—A.P.

"Somewhat Better"

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POET RABINDRANATH'S HEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Sjt. Rathindranath Tagore, now in London, son of the Poet, has received a cable from America stating that the Poet Rabindranath Tagore is somewhat better and he is likely to reach London next week.—Reuter.

FIRST ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

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TO BE HELD AT BENARES (DECEMBER 26-30.)

The following is the programme of papers to be read and discussed and of practical demonstrations to be given:—

27TH DECEMBER (3 P.M. TO 5 P.M.)

(1) Mr. C. F. Andrews, Madras "Trend of Physical Education in India"; (2) Capt. Shyam Lal, Civil Surgeon, Ballia, (3) Murlidhar Pathak, B.A., L.T., Fatehgarh, "Health of Students in Schools"; (4) Mr. D. D. Mathur, Allahabad, "Physical Education and Its Place in Training"! (5) Mr. Krishna Das, Mirzapur, "Sex-Hygiene."

28TH DECEMBER (8-00 A.M. TO 10-00 A.M.)

(1) Mr. R. Divedi, M.A., Dhar State, "Physical Education of Girls"; (2) Dr. S. Lahiri, Benares, "Health of School Children"; (3) Mr. N. K. Vira Raghava Iyar, M.A., L.T., Malabar, "Physical Education in Ancient Malabar" (4) D. L. Anand Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, U.P., Allahabad, "Place of Scouting in Education"; (5) Mr. Framroj Dhanjisha Dhanbhoora, Bulsor, "My Darling Boy".

28TH DEC. (4-00 TO 5-30 P.M.)

Practical demonstration of physical exercises without apparatus or with cheap Indian apparatus:—

LEADERS:—(1) Mr. M. V. Deonalkar, Physical Instructor, Seva Samiti, Allahabad; (2) Mr. Baleshwar Prasad Singh, Instructor, Seva Samiti, Allahabad; (3) Pt. Gomti Shankar Satyatma, Scout Master. S. S. Boy Scouts' Troop, Marwari Vidyalaya, Cawnpore: (4) Pt. Mukut Lal, Assistant Scoutmaster, S. S. Boy Scouts' Troop, Government High School, Amroha.

29TH DECEMBER.

(1) Th. Chhattra Dhari Singh, M.A., L.T., P. N. G. High School, Jaunpur, "The paramount importance of Physical Education"; (2) Discussions and passing of resolutions.

4-00 TO 5-30 P.M.

Display by the members of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, U. P.

Field Director: Mr. D. L. Ananad Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, United Provinces.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

94 ARRESTS IN BELGAUM

Motilal Day Observed

(From A. Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 19.

Owing to Motilal Day this morning National Flag was saluted in Gandhi Maidan, Thalakwadi. Thousands from Belgaum, Shahapur and Thalakwadi assembled. Public prayer was offered for the early recovery of Mr. Motilal's health. A public meeting was announced for the evening. Thirteen persons belonging to Prabhat Pheris were arrested for defying 144, but five were released. The total arrests up-to-date for Prabhatpheri are 94.

BERAR PROVINCIAL WAR COUNCIL SEARCHED

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Dec. 18.

The Berar provincial war Council was searched this morning in connection with certain papers with Pimpalkhuta social boycott affair. The search lasted for an hour or so. Three sub-inspectors carried on the work of search in the presence of a D.S.P. and the City Inspector.

They did not get what they wanted and went away disappointed. The Khadibhandar and Shahir Gopalkrishna Cholker's house were searched for copies of Rangarjana, a proscribed poem of the Shahir. The Police could secure four or five copies only.

"BANDE MATARAM" EDITOR ARRESTED.

For Article On Bhagat Singh

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Mr. Thakurdass, Editor of the vernacular daily "Bande Mataram" has been arrested under Section 124-A I.P.C., for publishing a leading article entitled "Bhagat Singh" —A.P.

CONTRABAND SALT AT MIDNAPORE.

TAMLUK (MIDNAPORE) Dec. 18.

Contraband salt is being manufactured in several centres in Mahisadal and Sutahata. The work has been inaugurated by the Civil Disobedience Committee of Tamluk. The District Magistrate with an armed police force has started for the places concerned. Three arrests have been made in Ronteri centre.—A. P.

"Jawahar Day" At Karadi.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARADI, December 17.

"Jawahar Day" was celebrated with great enthusiasm last night when a public meeting was held at Azad-Maidan, Karadi-Matwad. Shrimati sarja Bahen opened the meeting with her usual care of Hijrat.

Then Sjt. Madhavji read extracts from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal and the whole meeting repeated the same.

As usual contraband salt was manufactured from sea-water and auctioned to the highest bidder Sjt. Ramji Purshotam for Rs. 25.

"TEJ" DIRECTOR'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

The residence of Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Director of the "Daily Tej," and the office of that paper, were searched by the police. It is understood that the search was made in connection with some correspondence relating to the enrollment of Gurkha volunteers.—A. P.

KOPAREGAON T. L. BOARD PRESIDENT JAILED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, ex-M.L.C., President, Taluka Local Board, Kopargaon, was sentenced by City Magistrate Mr. Joshi, three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 100 fine or, in default, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 117 (I.P.C.) and Forest Act Section 26. Mr. Saptarshi is placed in "B" class.

Gagging Order In Mymensingh

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MYMENSINGH, Dec. 18.

Order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated prohibiting nine persons including three Mahomedans making speeches for two months.—A. P.

PATNA LEADER GIVEN 1 YEAR'S R. I.

For Encouraging Unlicensed Procession.

PATNA, Dec. 18.

Sjt. Srikrishna Singh, ex-leader of Congress party in Bihar Council, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Patna City. He was charged with encouraging people by a speech delivered at Patna to take out an unlicenced procession and join in it in large numbers.—A. P.

LIQUOR PICKETING BANNED IN DHULIA.

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Girni Kamgar Union Formed.

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DHULIA, Dec. 19.

Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was applied to Dhulia, limiting liquor picketing to 200 yards. The feeling against this is strong.

A Conference of Khandesh agriculturists is to be held shortly under the presidentship of Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose.

Local Municipal elections are keenly contested West Khandesh Girni Kamgar Union formed.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA IN POONA.

Series Of Lectures Arranged.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, December 17.

Under the auspices of Poona Swadeshi Sabha series of lectures are delivered in different parts of the city by Messrs. Gadgil and Kanitkar. Yesterday Mr. Gadgil addressed the students in the Limaye Compound. "The Students and the Boycott." He dwelt on the peace negotiations led by the two eminent emissaries and told the audience how Mahatma Gandhiji was right in rejecting the invitation to the Round Table Conference. Then he dwelt on the part of the students in the present struggle. In the words of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. India must be able to rise to the full height of its spiritual, economical stature. In the end he reminded the students of the death of Babu Ganu and appealed to the students to boycott the British articles and to wear Khaddar. Khaddar alone as it is the symbol of the unity but the masses and the classes.

POONA SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

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((From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

Sjts. Godbole and Upasani were released from Yerowda after undergoing six months' rigorous, for distributing Police Bulletin.

INDORE STUDENTS CANCEL SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 16.

Students of the Indore Christian College have decided not to hold the social gathering this year. Subsequently the fee of Rs. 1/4 collected from each student has been refunded.

BOMB CASE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

"TRIBUNE" MANAGER ARRESTED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Out of five accused in the Zira bomb case, two have been discharged by the Special Tribunal.

Lala Virsen, Manager and Messrs. Khudabaksh, Foreman of the Press, Suraj Singh, Superintendent of the Press, and Jagnnath, Cashier of the "Tribune" have been arrested under Section 408, 109 and 165, I.P.C. and released on bail.—A. P.

KARACHI, Dec 17.

The City Magistrate of Karachi yesterday passed orders acquitting for want of sufficient evidence Ghulam Hyder Bundalli a Municipal Councillor and hides and skins merchant of Karachi, charged with alleged incendiarism in connnection with a fire which occurred in a hides and skins godown in July 29th last.—A.

MYSORE GOVT. TO HELP AGRICULTURISTS.

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

The Mysore Legislative Council adjourned sine die to-day after transacting non-official business.

Mr. Chengalraya Reddy (Kolar) moved an important resolution drawing attention to the severe plight of a very large proportion of ryots population, owing to sudden abnormal fall in prices in all agricultural produce stressing the necessity of immediate relief measures to save them from total collapse, especially in view of the fact that actual cost of production had far exceeded the present market value.

After three hours discussion Government appreciated the strength of non-official opinion and assured the House that all possible steps would be taken, wherever conditions existed demanding urgent relief.—A. P.

ANOTHER OPERATION ON DINESH GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Dinesh Gupta, alleged to be the only surviving assailant of Col: Simpson, was given ordinary patient's diet to-day. Improvement made by him is maintained. The question of another operation in order to extract the second bullet which is supposed to be in his body will be decided after further X-Ray examination. A. P.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

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NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

A Communique states: Intimation has been received from His Brittanic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain that the city of "Nusratabad", the headquarters of Sistan Province, will in future be known as "Shehr Zabul".—A.P.

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DYE-STUFFS ACT TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The House of Lords, without division, to-day decided to insist on their amendment to continue the Dye-stuffs Act for another year. Government have decided to accept the amendment under protest.—Reuter.

The Attorney-General has been added as a member of the British Government Delegation to the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

MEDICAL COUNCIL'S BAN INEFFECTIVE!

Lt.-Col. Gidney's New Discovery

LONDON, Dec. 19.

With reference to the question of recognition of Indian medical degrees, Lt.-Col. Gidney has ascertained that the General Medical Council's decision does not affect the regulations of a conjoint examination board, controlling the grant of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and other post-graduate diplomas granted by the Royal College of Physicians, London, or Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Lt.-Col. Gidney points out that the eligibility to sit for these conjoint examinations is determined by the possession of university degrees recognised by the board or a suitable diploma and that no ban exists on recognition of Indian degrees.—Reuter.

RLY. LABOUR TROUBLE AT HUBLI.

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MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The General Secretary of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees Union has received a telegram from the Secretary of the Union at Hubli stating that the workers have refused to accept the wages and are determined to stick to their decision and asking for advice. Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Union who arrived here on Monday by the Bombay Express is in telegraphic communication with Hubli on the situation. Mr. Giri is expected to see the Agent today in connection with the present revision of wages and will give his views at a general body meeting of the Perambur branch to be held this evening.—A. P.

FRENCH FLYING BOAT IN CALCUTTA.

The second span of new Bally Bridge over the Hooghly was floated into position yesterday. The Governor of Bengal was present.

The French flying boat "Artois" which arrived at Chandernagore last week end left for Saigon yesterday. The object of the visit of the seaplane was to study the possibility of an air service from Paris to Saigon in twelve days. Chandernagore is likely to be one of the halting stations.—A. P.

FRENCH GOVT. SAVED.

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Why Socialists Voted For It.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the vote of non-confidence in the Government by 291 votes to 284.

Socialists, whose spokesman declared that they were unwilling to let the Right have power at the present critical stage in international affairs, saved the Government from the attack of the Right and Centre. A hundred Socialists supported Steeg while, twelve Communists voted against the Government.

Three members of Government who resigned have written a letter to Steeg explaining that they resigned because it appeared certain that the Government would have to depend on Socialist support. They had agreed to join Conciliation, Government not fighting Government.—Reuter.

Knockout Blow To French Cabinet.

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CENTRIST MINISTERS RESIGU.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—The first meeting of Parliament to-day to hear the Ministerial declaration by new Steeg Government was signalized by a 'coup de theatre'.

Excited groups of deputies were discussing the prospects of a Government majority, when it was announced that the Cabinet member Thoumyre and two Under-Secretaries of six Centrists on whom Steeg has been counting to give the Cabinet the appearance of "concentration", evidently obeyed last minute Party whip and resigned.

This withdrawal of Centrist support may prove knock-out blow.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES BETTER.

LONDON Dec. 18.

It is officially stated from York House that Prince of Wales is very much better.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons Mr. Graham announced that the Government would ask the Commons to disagree with the Lords' amendment prolonging the Dyestuffs Act.—Reuter.

Trade Disputes And Trade Unions Bill

AMENDING BILL INTRODUCED

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S SHAKY POSITION.

RUGBY, Dec. 18.

In the Commons to-day the Government introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to trade disputes and trade unions. This is a measure to which considerable section of Liberals, who hold the balance of voting power in the Commons, as well as all Conservatives are believed to be opposed.

Dr. Addison, the Minister of Agriculture, also introduced a Bill enabling a scheme to be made for regulating the marketing of agricultural products.

ELECTORAL REFORMS BILL.

By 133 votes to 20 a joint meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party National Executive and Labour Peers to-day approved of the text of the Electoral Reforms Bill, including the Alternative vote.

According to the Ministry of Labour the average level of retail prices in Great Britain this month is 55 per cent above the level of July, 1914, but 12 per cent lower than a year ago.—B.O.W.

NEW ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

Labour Party's Approval

LONDON, Dec. 18.

National Executive Labour Party approved of the inclusion of alternative vote in the forthcoming Electoral Reform Bill in addition to the points set out in Labour's programme of electoral reform as approved by the recent annual Party Conference.

These include reduction of election expenses, publication of accounts by political parties, prohibition of the use of motor cars at elections except for sick and infirm persons, abolition of plural voting and university qualification, division of double membered constituencies into two single members of constituencies and reduction in costs of election petitions. —B.O.W.

RANGOON.—Das Gupta was directed to enter into a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two respectable landowners of Yemethin District as sureties for good behaviour for one year.—A. P.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Asst. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Rani Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.